

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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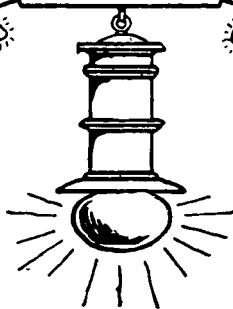
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AUGUST, 1912

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

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GUILTY OF CONTEMPT SAYS JUSTICE WRIGHT ---A REVIEW.

By **SAMUEL GOMPERS**

Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has again spoken—the same Daniel Thew Wright of old. On June 28, four and one-half months after the last word had been spoken in the case, he delivered his opinion, found Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced Morrison and Gompers to six and twelve months' imprisonment, respectively, the imposition of sentence on Mitchell being deferred until he enters the District of Columbia, or until he consents to the imposition of sentence in his absence.

Judge Wright's opinion is a legal document fit to be carefully laid aside with those already mouldering in the archives of law libraries, and which may in the distant future, as is now the case with similar ancient opinions and decisions, be revived and held up as conspicuous instances of ancient sophistries affecting the divine right of kings who are chancellors in their relation to the slave or serf.

The opinion, however, is a document that reflects with utmost clearness this kingly viewpoint, the mental bias and mental processes that stand out so conspicuously different from the conceptions of the rights of citizenship among our people. It sounds like an echo from the kingly chancellors' opinions of the Stuart judges of the seventeenth century. Its pseudo-individualistic political theory reverberates like a voice from the tomb of the "vested interest" philosophers. Justice Wright is one of those ardent adherents to the cult of the infallibility of the judge. He talks of the absolute justice of the law, forgetting that he did not act as a justice of the law, but as a chancellor, as a judge in a court of equity. He viewed the case from a theoretical standpoint that leaves out of the equation all of the human element, all of the rights of the

citizen. In his opinion he states that a judge does his work in the midst of the people; that he comes in contact with the people in their struggles, disputes, and distresses. There is an element of truth in this. However, Justice Wright is one of those who hears and sees the industrial world from the other side of the bar; but forms his opinions and his judgments secluded from the people, in the quiet of his own library, surrounded by the verdicts and the usages, the practices and the tyranny of the long ago. He has no contact and no sympathy with the men and the women who struggle in the industrial world. He knows nothing of their dire needs and of the injustice from which they suffer.

There is something in the struggle which has been waged in this court that carries one back to revolutionary England of the seventeenth century, to the time when Hampton and Pym, Coke, Elliot, and Cromwell struggled against the absolute power of the king, and against juristic despotism—struggled and won. The present contest is even a greater revolution, involving a greater mass of people who are fighting for their economic independence against reaction and despotism, entrenched, buttressed and sustained by the extension, invasion and perversion of the equity powers of the courts of our country.

That our courts are not perfect is clear to any one who thinks or reads, and yet Justice Wright's whole opinion is a special plea in a superfluous, subtle defense of courts, based upon the hypothesis of the infallibility of judges and the absolute justice emanating from the courts. Throughout the opinion he falsely places the defendants, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the position of desiring to undermine and destroy the judiciary of the country. He depicts them as agitators who would inflame the workers

to such a degree that they would overthrow the foundations of the government. He shows a total inability to conceive or imagine the real issue in the struggle that the defendants are trying not to undermine the judiciary, not to destroy the foundations of the government, but that they are fighting for constitutional and inherent rights and to remove abuses and judicial usurpation of power so that justice may be gained through the courts, and that liberty may be established for all.

Justice Wright begins his opinion with the summary of the history of the case as seen from the employers' viewpoint. Nowhere does he accept as proven or believable the statements of the workingmen. Throughout the boycott he declares them as malevolent minded, wilfully and maliciously seeking the ruin of the employers. He tries to establish as fact that the officers of the American Federation of Labor have pursued a consistent policy of trying to undermine the authority of the courts and destroy industrial prosperity through the use of the boycott. He goes back to the American Federation of Labor official reports of 1905 and searches year by year to find anything, however minute and unrelated, that he may twist to serve his purpose—namely, to detract from the humanity, integrity and reliability of the labor movement and its officers.

In the case of John Mitchell, he goes back to his (Mitchell's) book published in 1903, four years before the dispute began, to prove that Mr. Mitchell was of such a mental bias as would lead him to revolutionary and even anarchistic action. This is presupposing "standpatism" to the last degree.

He accuses Samuel Gompers of giving expression to the following "revolutionary" determination: "So long as we do not print anything which is libelous or seditious we propose to maintain our rights, and exercise liberty of speech and the liberty of the press." Evidently, Justice Wright considers personal rights, freedom of speech and press, as something that would lead to revolution, or perhaps anarchy. Again he quotes Gompers as guilty of this "revolutionary" utterance:

"The injunction seeks to enjoin us from doing perfectly legal acts; to deprive us of our lawful and constitutional rights. So far as I am concerned, let me say, that never have I nor ever will I violate a law. I desire it to be clearly understood that when any court undertakes, without warrant of law, to deprive me of my personal rights and personal liberty, by the injunction process, I shall have no hesitation in asserting or exercising those rights."

If Justice Wright could see the situation in any other light than that of what

Dr. Walter Weyl calls plutocracy, he could comprehend that what Gompers was seeking to do was not to destroy the courts, but to liberate justice from ancient theories, precedents that have perverted its administration in the courts; for, as he stated: "The federal courts have long needed such a lesson. They have been encroaching, meddling, adding to their power, acting in arrogant, high-handed ways, and assuming to be the whole government. They have not only been enlarging their jurisdiction, but changing the character of the weapons entrusted to them."

Nor is Gompers alone in this conviction. Even such a reactionary organ as the New York Times, in an editorial on the Thaw case, commented upon the power of wealth to pervert justice in our courts. Former Federal Judge Henry C. Caldwell states that "jury and injunction are terms that cancel each other. In proportion as the injunction is expanded, the right of trial by jury is restricted. And this result is not a mere incident to the use of the writ; in many cases its real purpose is to deprive a party of the right of trial by jury. Armed with this powerful writ, which has no definite boundary or limitation, and which may be used at discretion, the power of the federal chancellor may be fairly characterized as imperial."

Judge James B. McGuire, in commenting on the opinion of Justice Wright, said:

"The decision of Judge Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Gompers contempt case, is the most far-reaching step yet to undermine and destroy the freedom of speech and of the press, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Primarily, it is intended to curb the growing power of organized labor, if not to destroy the labor movement; but it can not be limited to that purpose. If finally upheld, it must ultimately lead to the general censorship of speech and the press. If a court may, by injunction or otherwise, determine in advance what subjects may or may not be discussed, or what may or may not be said in a labor paper, why may it not in like manner abridge the freedom of all other publications?"

Even if Justice Wright can not comprehend or accredit the representatives of labor with seeking to maintain and establish great principles that make for liberty and justice, the great masses of the people are alive and alert to the import of the decision.

Not only was Justice Wright's mental attitude antagonistic to the defendants, but in reading his decision his emphasis and intonation interpreted their utterances and writings in such a way as to make them appear as mere rampant agi-

tators and public enemies. With deep, rich tone he read Gompers' sentence, "Go to — with your injunctions," so as to make it mean exactly the opposite of what Gompers on the witness stand said he intended to convey. He everywhere confuses Labor's criticism of the abuses of the court with an attack on the court itself. He wilfully gives the defendants no credit for patriotic or worthy motives, and yet he expects his own statements and motives to be taken at par value.

Wherever we have written or spoken of injunction abuses the Judge quotes us as decrying the courts at length, painting them as enemies of workmen, deliberate destroyers of their rights. He falsely accuses us of lying and of anarchy, saying:

"Under a black-typed heading 'Van Cleave's Suit Against the American Federation of Labor,' he discussed at length the suit, mis-stating the original controversy in St. Louis, concealing that the purpose of the suit was a bona fide effort to restrain an unlawful conspiracy to drive the plaintiff out of business by a coercive boycott of his customers, and, fully appreciating the effect of such an appeal to the sentiments if not to the passions of the people, proclaimed 'it is a blow aimed at the freedom of speech, the freedom of assemblage, the freedom of thought, and particularly the freedom of the press.'"

Justice Wright quotes from the reports of the Executive Council, trying to establish that their policies were subversive to law and order. He sneers at the campaign of education which the Norfolk American Federation of Labor convention inaugurated in behalf of labor. He describes the spirit and object of the committee promoting a boycott as "destructive and decadent." In dealing with the boycott issue, his position is that the company had a right to patronage, and that the boycott was an unlawful conspiracy to destroy business. Justice Wright conceives that he has the legal right to protect the patronage of the firm by injunction, considering that the right to certain patronage is an essential part of the right to do business. He also holds that, as a judge in equity, his power to protect property not only applies to the material objects or goods dealt in, but extends beyond to the other elements of patronage and good will. He forgets, or perhaps does not know, that these last two elements are the heart and soul of competition; that in competition it is the aim and desire of every merchant, if necessary to his benefit, to detract from the patronage of his competitor and add to his own, and that if an injunction can lawfully protect patronage against a boycott it can just as consistently protect it against

competition. Again he accuses us of deliberate mis-statement, saying:

"The nature of the suit, its object and the injunction were misrepresented, the attitude of the court was distorted, their honor and integrity assailed; all with the evident purpose of so presenting as to inflame the public mind against them; thus to withdraw from them the support of the people, rendering the judicial power of the government forceless and ineffectual, and thereby to overthrow the law and impose upon the people and the country his heresies with an unchecked hand. That he wilfully and openly flouted the injunction, not only violating its terms himself, but counselling and urging others to do the same, will be seen from the quotations which follow."

Justice Wright states that we knew the nature of the injunction at the time, knew that it was intended to and did restrain the boycott, and not the right of free speech and free press, as shown by our report to the 1909 convention of the American Federation of Labor, in which we stated:

"It will be remembered that the injunction was sought primarily to restrain the people in their right to quit buying Buck's stoves and ranges. It overreached itself so far that the rights of freedom of speech and freedom of the press became involved."

And yet, after this statement that the injunction was not intended to restrain free speech and free press, Justice Wright has evidently carefully and painstakingly read every line that we have written, and every report of our speeches, in pursuance of his juristic assumption to the censorship of the press. Under his censorship numerous quotations are made to show the inflammatory character of our writings. He quotes us as saying:

"It will be well for the law-makers and the law-dispensers to remember that there is a limit to the patience of the wage-worker. He has too much intelligence and too much strength to be much longer befooled by vain promises and specious casuistry. The recent decision of the Supreme Court was like the letting of a genie out of the bottle in the old legend. Once released the genie waxed and spread until it became a mighty giant, obscuring the very sky, and, mark you, the genie once loosed, refused to return to the seclusion of the bottle. The genie of labor aroused is abroad in the land. It will not return to the bottle. Its future action depends largely upon Congress. Labor has a large measure of patience. It knows itself to be in the right and to be right is to have all eternity and all the forces of Omnipotence with you. Labor halts at this time to respectfully petition Congress for the amendment to the Sherman Act which

will specifically exempt Labor from a law never intended to apply to it."

If this be revolutionary, contrast it, if you please, with the document presented last winter to President Taft by a number of social workers of the country, asking for the appointment of an industrial commission to examine into the causes of industrial unrest, stating in no vague terms the actual conditions, and it will be found that Labor is not alone in the appreciation of the seriousness of the present situation. Another of our statements comes under the wrath of Censor Wright:

"Labor must and will exercise its every lawful right to protect not only its own interest and welfare, but those of every man, woman and child of our country."

The Censor finds this statement of ours as criminal and revolutionary:

"If through judicial usurpation in the matter of injunctions, or through interpretations of laws, the rights and liberties of the working people can be shorn from them, it is not difficult to discern that the liberty of all of our people is on the wane and that the dangers of decadence in our national life as a republic made up of sovereign, free citizens is but a matter of time."

The judicial Censor Wright would bar the freedom of this expression of ours:

"If our critics have any regard for the public welfare, they would do well to consider the present industrial situation from a somewhat broader point of view than they usually assume. By their narrow and vindictive attitude they may precipitate the very crisis which they pretend to believe will follow the program adopted by the workers."

And this expression of our best opinion is held by Censor Wright as the most criminal and revolutionary of all:

"We have pointed out editorially how far-reaching is this decision (of the Supreme Court) and our position has not been controverted. It takes away rights more sacred and fundamental than that of bestowing our patronage where we choose—though we do not concede the right of the court to deprive us of that—but the whole idea of the daily press is to lull the people into a false sense of security, while labor is being robbed of its inalienable rights. . . . Not only to the press of this character but to its masters—to those who control its policy—we would direct a word of warning. It is dangerous to ridicule and deride the honest, peaceful, and lawful efforts of the workers to protect their rights and obtain redress for their wrongs. Being human, the workers have many human emotions, many primitive passions, many powers as yet but little exercised. Deliberately convince the masses of the workers that they have no chance of redress or protection, either from Congress or the courts,

and you invite a disregard for law and dislike for peaceful measures which may be most disastrous in its consequences to the country. . . .

"Whither are we drifting? Where will the process of judicial legislation, of judicial nullification of individual rights (when the individuals happen to be workmen associated for mutual protection), end in this great democratic republic? Is the judiciary bound to destroy, if it can, all the freedom Labor has won since the time when mere combination to obtain wages was punishable as a conspiracy?"

These, if you please, are examples of what judicial censorship would bar from public expression as violations of injunctions. Could Russia herself go farther? When a judge ventures to order by an injunction that the facts in controversy between an employing company and organized labor must not be referred to, even by printed or written word, or orally, he commands something that is absolutely incompatible with American standards, or any conception of liberty and freedom. The enforcement of any such order would involve the most complicated system of censorship conceivable.

Some time ago, referring to this case, we took occasion to say:

"A great principle is at stake. Our forefathers sacrificed even life in order that these fundamental constitutional rights of free speech and free press might be forever guaranteed to our people. We would be recreant to our duty did we not do all within our power to point out to the people the serious invasion of their liberties which has taken place. That this has been done by judge-made injunction and not by statute law makes the menace only the greater."

If this statement was incriminating, what would Judge Wright have an honest man do? Surely, the officials of our Federation had the right to comment upon a case involving so much that is of vital importance to themselves and to their fellow-citizens, such as every newspaper of the country was exercising; surely, the officials had a right to indicate to the people they were representing, their opinions and viewpoint. So far as furthering the boycott was concerned, the statement surely was not "coercive." Yet, such opinions were held as violations of the injunction and as contempt of court. Even mention of these conditions in the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor was cited as further evidence of contempt. The sending out of the printed official copies of the proceedings of the Convention to colleges and universities by Frank Morrison, was held as contempt of court, because, forsooth, they contained the status of the case in court.

To have followed out the terms of the first injunction, which was afterwards modified by the higher court, would have perverted and suppressed the historic and lawful printed proceedings of the American Federation of Labor. To have waited until the courts of last resort should have rendered their decision as to whether the injunction was valid or void, would have blocked all of Labor's normal activity. Carping critics often say that all laws and injunctions must be obeyed until changed by the higher courts. If that course had been followed in the world's history, many rights achieved at great cost would have been lost, perhaps forever. Many a great reform would never have come into being. There are times when men must assert their constitutional and inherent rights, even in the face of a self-constituted authority which attempts to pervert the channels of justice.

But the course of the defendants need not be justified on this ground alone. Every governmental order in excess of the authority resting in the agent issuing such order, is void. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia restrained the officials of the American Federation of Labor from publishing the name of the company in controversy on the "unfair list" in furtherance of a boycott. The original injunction forbade the officials, or any of their agents, in any way to refer to that company. The absurdity of this command was recognized in the modified injunction which emphasized the fact that the original injunction exceeded the authority of the court to issue it. The officials of our Federation, after the injunction became effective, stopped publishing the "unfair list" and the boycott, and the evidence nowhere showed that Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers or the American Federation of Labor used coercion or violence. But Justice Wright, by every quibble and misrepresentation, endeavored to make it appear that the most commonplace discussion or statement of facts was a conspiracy in pursuance of a boycott.

In dealing with the political speeches in which the defendants referred to the contempt cases, the court stated that the theory upon which the prosecution stood is that everybody knew, as the court knew, that there was no power to prohibit political discussions as such, and that everybody understood that the only purposes of "the committee" in using those speeches as evidence was to show that in those speeches, in a subterranean way, statements were inserted for the purpose of practically saying to the hearers of the speakers, "prosecute and continue this boycott." This is the only theory upon which the speeches were offered or heard in evidence. This, the court assumes, in

the face of the statement of the defendants that such was not their motive; that reference to the boycott was necessary in defending their position on the injunction abuse and the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The judge gave the men no credit for truthfulness or honesty. His summary of Mitchell's evidence was a sneer at his veracity, impugning his motives. Mr. Mitchell's refusal to apologize to the court, Justice Wright unfairly interpreted as a declination to declare that hereafter he would recognize the supremacy of the law. Justice Wright made this as a basis for his peroration which consisted of a plea for the judiciary. His thesis was the infallibility of the judge and the theoretic justice of the law. That, though beautiful, does not always square with the practical results. He stated:

"The stability of the people's government depends upon the maintenance of the supremacy of the law. Nightly they turn their faces homeward, no fear besetting them, without fear of inroad or invasion during the times of absence. No visible hand is there as a guardian; no physical power is nigh for a protector; yet all is safe; safe in the maintained supremacy of law; that might through intangible influence reigns and all is well; so long as it does reign, all will be well; but let it be dethroned, nay, let its supremacy even be doubted—cupidity stirs, unrest reigns abroad, evil runs rampant. The vicious overthrow the virtuous; neither life, liberty, property, family or home is safe; each one must turn his own defender, anarchy flourishes and chaos reigns."

Right heartily did each of the defendants before him approve his statement, and it was to protest against just such abuses of the law, just such evils, just such overthrow of justice, that they had been making their test case. It illustrated just how completely Justice Wright was unable to see from the workmen's viewpoint, or understand any of their ideals, or even their vocabulary. He discloses the mental attitude of a bygone age when the masters owned the workmen who were their slaves or serfs, and the master had some form of property or property right in his slave or serf. As the lineal descendant of the king, or his representative, the chancellor, Justice Wright undertook to deny to the workers of our time their equality before the law, their rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our country.

Justice Wright would forbid that men even criticize a judge or his decision. He would place judicial honor, integrity and practices even above discussion. In so doing he is propagating a dangerous dogma, for there is no theory more subversive to democracy than the theory of infallibility; that any part of the govern-

ment should not be tested by public opinion, should not be subjected to criticism, and if it fails to stand the test, be rejected or reformed. Any court that is compelled to resort to the suppression of criticism in order to protect itself against contempt, is not one that is standing for the ideals of democracy, justice, and liberty. Justice Wright's position was: The court, may it ever be right; but right or wrong, the court. The defendants' position was: The court, may it ever be right; but if wrong, let us make it right.

The defendants think that the court is wrong, and the people generally have come to that viewpoint. In the great struggle to free and uplift the toilers of the land, the forces of progress have been continually opposed by those of reaction. Of late years plutocracy has carried its fight to the sphere least responsive to popular opinion and control, to the political agency that has been constantly adding to its powers and scope of action—the courts. Bourbonism in many judges and lawyers has nullified and defeated statute after statute dealing with social legislation for the welfare of the masses. Extreme individualism and academic "rights" are so vitally a part of their mental processes and so fundamentally associated with their environment, that their mental imagery and vocabularies have incapacitated many of them for dealing with modern industrial problems—the wrongs and needs of the toilers. By substituting their own interpretations for those intended by the lawmakers, their own desires and ideals for those of the common folk, the courts have built up a judicial oligarchy, where, firmly entrenched, they have hindered the workers in gaining economic justice, harassed them by injunctions which oftentimes forbid their doing just and lawful deeds. Knowing this to be the situation, the American Federation of Labor was trying to secure legislative relief and the election of men pledged to Labor's cause. How else were they to proceed except by freely and openly discussing on the platform and through their press their grievances and demands, and in explaining their grievances how could they omit the offending company's injunction which they felt to be the culmination of wrongs? If this was not a legal and time-honored method of remedying a political evil, what would the learned justice prescribe? Will he be so gracious as to indicate the (W) right method?

If Labor and its officials have felt compelled to criticize judicial abuse of power, their criticisms have not been so fierce or acute as those of the late Justice Harlan. Ever vigilant to preserve the liberty of the people, he, better than any one else, grasped the significance and trend of judicial decisions menacing

the life of the Republic and usurping legislative power. Is not this uncontrolled and rampant despotism of the judiciary clearly reflected in Justice Wright's reply to our contention that the supreme law of the land guarantees freedom of press and speech, that the Constitution merely forbid Congress to pass laws infringing on freedom of press and speech and it does not affect the courts? Did any one of those Fathers who made the Constitution dream that a court would presume to make a law Congress was emphatically forbidden to make?

In fixing the penalty, Justice Wright felt it necessary to use some precedent for his extreme sentence upon the chief of the defendants. He cited the Debs case, in which a penalty of six months was not sufficient to gain the object. He then cited the case of Savin, in which a penalty of twelve months was given. Savin endeavored to deter a witness from testifying against a defendant in a criminal trial by approaching him about the witness-room and hallway in the court room, offering him money. Although he did not succeed in corrupting the witness, he was found in contempt of court and sentenced by the United States District Court to imprisonment in jail for one year. Just what the analogy was between this case and the case of the "chief offender Gompers," Judge Wright did not explain, but still this served as his precedent.

After the sentence was pronounced, we were immediately asked for an expression of opinion regarding the entire proceedings. Summing them up as concisely as possible, we said:

"The expected has happened. Justice Wright has held Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and myself guilty of contempt of court. He has sentenced Mr. Morrison to six months, and me to twelve months imprisonment. When Mr. Mitchell can come to Washington, he will receive his sentence. This decision typifies in an acute manner the contention which Labor has made against the practice which has been usurped by courts of equity in dealing, not with property rights, but with personal relations, normal personal activities—a practice entirely at variance with constitutional government, with government by law.

"In this case the judge has acted as the initiator of criminal contempt, appointed the attorneys of private litigants to prepare a complainant and prosecute it to a conclusion. The judge has heard the evidence. He himself determined the credibility of witnesses. He then formulated his decision and executed it by imposing prison sentences. Facts and the evidence in the case have been suppressed and perverted, and the purposes and motives of my colleagues and myself entirely misrepresented.

"There is not in the evidence, nor can there be found therein or elsewhere, one single fact upon which to base the statement of Justice Wright that we have violated any law of the State, nation, or the District of Columbia.

"We have contended that a court has no right in advance to enjoin or prevent publication; that anyone who speaks or publishes anything which is either seditious or libelous should be made to answer before a law court and before a jury, but that the attempt in advance to prevent expression of opinion, either orally or by publication, is an unwarranted invasion of constitutionally guaranteed rights.

"That for which my associates and I have been contending was for the maintenance of the right of free speech and a free press, and for these we are contending not alone for the rights of the working people, but the right of every citizen of our country.

"Today it is the effort to take from us the right of free speech and free press. If that practice is once established and conceded, it means a 'sacred precedent' to be invoked against any citizen. It is the establishment of a censorship by a judge acting as a chancellor in a court of equity, the establishment of personal government as against government by law, and as personal government establishes itself and advances, so in the same degree is government by law, government by the people, forced back.

"Justice Wright physically lives in our time, but his decision and sentences disclose a mental concept of more than two centuries ago, when the workman was either a slave or a serf. He does not realize that the workmen of today, at least in the United States, are citizens with every guaranteed right of the Constitution, of the laws, and the normal activities of equality before the law.

"My associates and I have all our lives been engaged in the effort for the protection and promotion of the physical, moral, political, material and social welfare of the working people, and that means for the uplift and the betterment of all our people; for the maintenance and perpetuation of the highest, the best concepts and ideals of justice and freedom; to make, in modern industry, life the better worth living; to instill the understanding of civic and social duty, as well as to attain a better life and a better day.

"If Justice Wright imagines that by imposing prison sentences upon my associates and myself he can estop human progress, he has missed his point. Long after he has gone, long after he may have attempted to silence us, others will speak, others will be heard, and the principles for which we are now contending, and

perhaps may suffer, will be established beyond peradventure."

In the statement we made we also added that "information has just come to us that the decision which Justice Wright rendered this morning was completed more than a month ago, but withheld until after the close of the Chicago Republican National Convention. If that be true, the inference is obvious." That statement was published in the newspapers. Judge Wright immediately took cognizance of it and declared it to be untrue, and said he had sat up several nights to write his decision. In the face of that statement, we repeat that the information did come to us that the decision was completed more than a month before it was delivered, and add, that more than a month before it was delivered the effect of the decision was conveyed to us, and that days before its rendition it was the subject of current conversation in Washington. But what of the circumstantial evidence? Did it require the judge to work several nights to prepare such a decision, when four and one-half months elapsed from the close of the argument to the rendition of the decision? We stated that the information came to us, and it did, and as between Justice Wright and us, we will stake our reputation for veracity with his.

But the scene in court was most interesting. It was crowded to overflowing. The judge did not accord to either Morrison or Gompers the ordinary right granted to the worst criminal found guilty of the most heinous crime. He did not even go through the form of asking whether they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. He must have felt that they would have had something to say. He therefore dispensed with this ordinary form. He undertook to silence them, if he could. But will he? Time will tell.

Just over where the judge was sitting, perched a gilded image of the American Eagle of Liberty, its pinions outstretched, as though in doubt whether to tarry or wing its way beyond the court room. In the corridors, outside the court room doors, was the sound of many footsteps and many voices as the people waited the delivery of the decision. The deep, determined voice of the judge rang out in no hesitating manner as he rendered his opinion and decision. Ever and anon he drew more closely about him the black robe—the symbol of his authority. Did the spirit of that proud, free bird that has watched so many struggles for liberty, have cause to waver and hesitate? Must it leave its ancient domicile and wing its way to other tribunals? Or will the purposes and ideals of progress and liberty be restored to their intended habitations? The people without are waiting.



IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed friend, Chas. B. Orcutt; and,

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one whom in life we held dear, and whose spirit it has pleased God to call to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a Union, in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at their loss and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official journal for publication.

(Signed)

Michael Brennan,
Cal Jones,
Harry Simpson,
Committee Local Union No. 56, Erie, Pa.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and mercy to call from our midst the beloved infant son of Brother Martin Anderson; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 22 extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy and condole with him and his family, in their hour of sorrow and grief, and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the bereaved fam-

ily, one to our official journal and a copy to be spread on the minutes of this local.

C. Dohn,
Z. McIntosh,
J. Carlson,
Committee.

Whereas, The officers and members of the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, have received with profound regret the sad news of the untimely end of Brother Joe Alandar, business agent of Local Union No. 134 of Chicago, and,

Whereas, The late brother was held in high esteem by many members of this local, who had come in personal contact with him for his sterling qualities as an earnest and active member of the I. B. E. W., therefore, be it

Resolved, That the press secretary be requested to send letter of sympathy and condolence to the family of Bro. Alandar; expressing our sincere regret for the unfortunate and untimely end of the brother, and our profound sorrow that he should be so suddenly cut down in the prime of manhood, and further

Resolved, That copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased brother and also a copy sent to The Electrical Worker for publication.

W. B. Martin,
G. W. Whitford,
Chas. Reed,
W. A. Hogan,
Committee.



OBITUARY



George Hurd, L. U. No. 481, Indianapolis,
Ind.

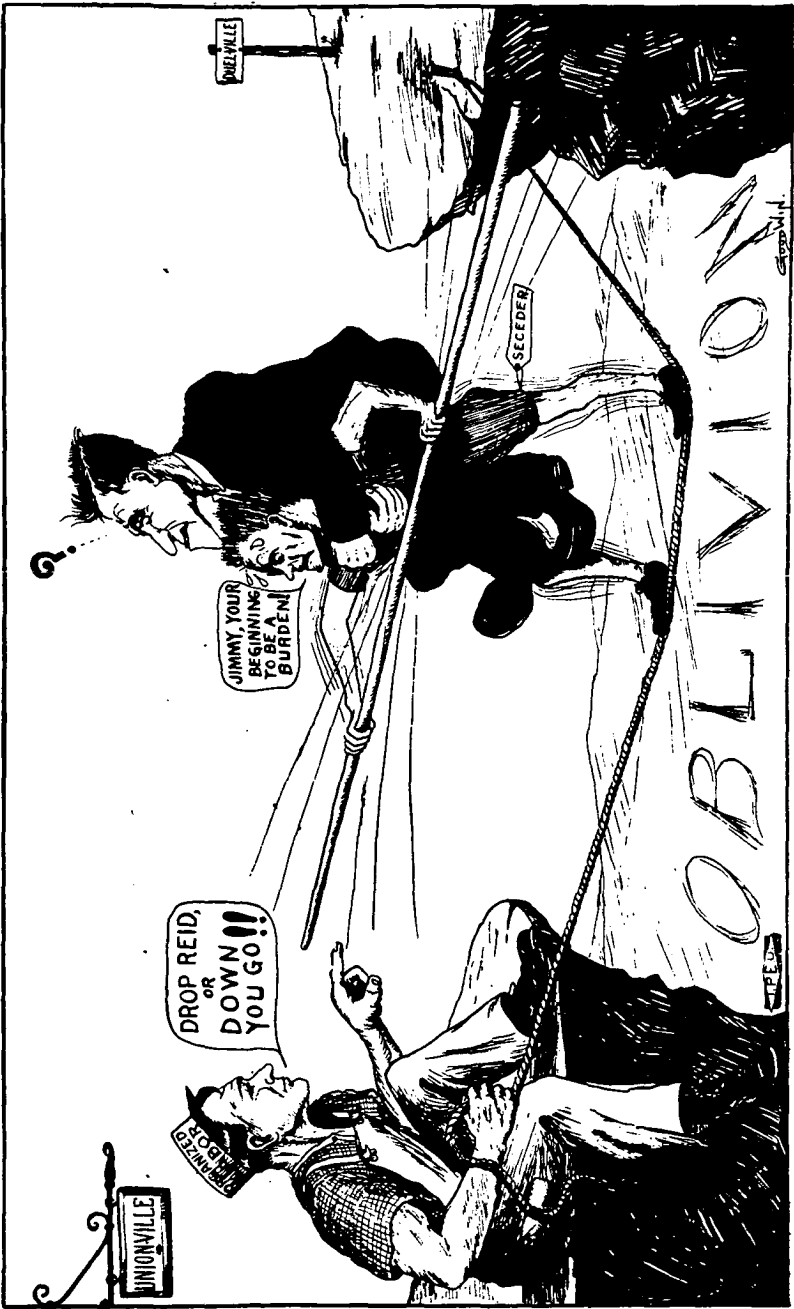
E. Doster, L. U. No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.

F. Capelluto, L. U. No. 534, New York,
N. Y.

Geo. V. Nelson, L. U. No. 233, Colorado
Springs, Colo.

R. McKenna, L. U. No. 38, Cleveland, O.

Jos. Alandar, L. U. No. 134, Chicago, Ill.



THE SITUATION IN HIS GRASP

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

F. J. McNulty, Supervising Editor,
CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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International President . . . F. J. McNulty
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Secretary . . . Chas. P. Ford
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2158 High St., Oakland, Cal.

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Second District F. L. Kelley
211 M St., Boston, Mass.
Third District M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.
Fourth District F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Fifth District Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Seventh District H. M. Scott
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE.

Please notify the editor if you are a subscriber for the Worker and do not receive it.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of John "Skinny" Shultz of Toledo will please notify the editor who has important information for him.

Join the Booster Club and boost our union label.

NOTICE.

We have not as yet received permission to publish the "copyrighted" article on "Resuscitation from Electric Shock," as referred to in the July Worker. We will reproduce same as soon as the necessary permission is received.

NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for The Worker and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving The Worker at your new address.

NOTICE.

Under the caption, "Welcome to Our Fold," in the July issue of our Worker, there appeared Local No. 96 of Philadelphia. This appeared through an error, as Local No. 96 is in Worcester, Mass., and has always been loyal to our Brotherhood.

There also appeared under this caption Local Union No 5 of Pittsburgh, Pa.

This was a dual local union formed by the seceders in Pittsburgh, Pa., and not Local Union No. 5 of our Brotherhood, which has been loyal at all times.

TRACTION WINS FRANCHISE.

Shreveport, La.—By a majority of seven votes the Shreveport Traction Company at a spirited referendum election obtained a franchise to build two electric car lines, one running through Alandale and the other to the City Park, and to remove part of the present Park-view belt.

The city council tried to submit a substitute proposition to hold the traction company responsible for all damages that might result from building the new lines, but the court prevented this, holding that the council, under the commission form of government, was compelled to submit unchanged the citizens' referendum proposition which was the one adopted today.

Hillsboro—It is reported that the Texas Power & Light Company will expend \$30,000 on extending and remodeling their plant in this city.



EDITORIAL



F. J. McNULTY

LABOR DAY. It is the duty of every trade unionist to participate in the Labor Day demonstrations of their respective cities.

Labor Day was created through the agitation and efforts of the Organized Labor Movement of our country and it should be celebrated appropriately in every city where a labor organization exists.

During the past few years, we find that the Labor Day celebration has been abandoned by the Central Labor Unions and Building Trades Councils in some cities, and the excuse given therefor, is that it costs the trade unionists too much to celebrate the "Day" properly.

We consider this a very poor excuse, for we believe the amount of money expended in a Labor Day demonstration, is money well invested, as such demonstrations show to the opponents of our cause, the strength of our movement.

He is a very poor trade unionist indeed, that refuses to contribute his mite necessary to help his Local Union celebrate Labor Day properly.

It is one day in the year that the press of our country gives the labor movement unlimited space and everything that the local labor movement may do to celebrate the day fittingly, is chronicled thereby.

We sincerely trust that the members of our Brotherhood will, without hesitation, join forces with their fellow trade unionists and celebrate Labor Day, in a Huge Blaze of Glory.

WAGE SCALE BUSTERS. Once a local union has established a minimum wage scale for its members, it should do everything within its power to maintain it, no matter what the cost may be.

Within our organization there are men who in order to advance their own personal interests, would not stop to work under the scale if they thought they would not get caught with the goods.

Every now and then, characters of this kind are caught, and it is amazing to hear the excuses they put forth in defense of their despicable action.

We have a case in mind that came to our attention a short time ago, through the contractor who employed him, turning informer on account of a serious difference arising between them.

The contractor in question stated to the writer that this certain member came to him and offered to work for three dollars and a half per day, (which was one dollar a day less than the scale) if he would give him a steady job. This was agreed to, and it was arranged that on pay day the

contractor should give him a full week's pay in his envelope, so that he could show it to any of the members that became suspicious or to the Business Agent, if requested. On the following morning this member would turn back the difference to the contractor. A clever way to dupe the Local Union.

The member in question was tried on the charges and his defense was that he agreed to work for one dollar a day less than the scale, in consideration of the contractor furnishing him with tools to work with. Investigation showed he lied on that score.

He was found guilty and suspended from membership for an indefinite period.

Our members were taken away from the employer and not allowed to work for him directly or indirectly for an indefinite time.

There is no doubt but we could find some more such members if the search light of facts were thrown upon us, such members are not worthy of sitting in the same hall with honest Union men. They are to be despised more than the plain Every Day Scab who is ever ready to take our place when we are involved in difficulty with our employers.

The scab flies his flag of dishonor, as he works in our place from day to day, while a difficulty is on and he does not seem to care who sees it or knows of it, while the Wage Scale Buster crawls among us like a snake in the grass, we can't tell where to find him, he has not the moral courage to fly his flag in the open like the Scab. Between these two despised characters of men, the Scab for us every day and Sunday.

Local Unions should be on the alert at all times for **WAGE SCALE BUSTERS**, and whenever they are discovered they should be shown no mercy, they deserve none. If they are guilty they should be dropped from membership immediately and the employer who signs an agreement with a local union which provides for the minimum wage he shall pay, and endeavors to get men to work for him for less, on promises of steady positions, etc., should not be allowed to employ our members under any circumstances.

One or two such examples will impress it upon the minds of such individuals that they must play the game on the level with us or we won't let them play with us at all.

We owe it to ourselves that we rid our organization of **WAGE SCALE BUSTERS**.

We owe it to our honest employers that we refuse to allow our members to work for employers guilty of **WAGE SCALE BUSTING**.

Put out your scouts: a la secret service, and find out if your local is a subject of this brace game. Crooks always leave some clue behind them by which they can be traced.

TRAVELING CARDS. Every member of our Brotherhood knows, or should know the laws relative to Traveling Cards, and when he secures one from his Local Union he knows, or should know

whether or not he is entitled to deposit it in another Local Union without undergoing an examination or paying any difference in initiation fees. If he is not entitled to deposit it free of cost or examination, he should not raise any hue or cry about it when a local union insists on him paying the difference in initiation fee and being examined. On the other hand, if he is entitled to deposit his card free of cost or examination and a local union insists that he cannot, he should insist on his rights and notify the International Office immediately.

We receive letters of protest against local unions violating the traveling card laws, and invariably when we investigate, we find the writers are not entitled to the traveling card privileges. It is such members that write around the country informing their friends that this or that Local Union is violating the laws, and has a high board fence around it. We can say without fear of contradiction that we do not know of a single case where a member was not admitted on his traveling card free of cost and without examination, when he had been in continuous good standing the required length of time, when he applied for admission to a local union of the same branch of the trade on a traveling card, since the five-year law went into effect.

We would advise all members not to believe as true, statements made to the contrary, until they have made an investigation of the facts.

The standing of any member can be had on application to the International Officers and bear in mind the record of all members are taken from the records of the local unions sent to the International Office. No member can expect any privileges the constitution does not grant him, and it shows a very poor spirit for a member to write falsehoods all over the country about a local because that local union will not grant him special privileges. We met a member in bad standing for a long time not long ago, who stated he was going to San Francisco, and stated openly that if Local Union No. 6 did not accept his card, he was going to scab it in San Francisco. We hazard the opinion that when this member reaches San Francisco and his card is not accepted, he will be sending letters back east condemning Local Union No. 6, charging it with violation of the laws and everything that is bad.

Over fifty Local Unions have affiliated with our Brotherhood since "Judge Phillips" rendered his decision in the "Geib" case.

The way to find out the real strength of your local is count the number of members that attends your meetings regularly.

We have not heard from your Press Secretary. What is the matter?

Have you paid the July death benefit assessment?

Welcome Local No. Fifty-six.



Reports of Officers ... and Organizers ...



The Truth About Seceding Locals' Affiliations.

The leaders of the secession movement are circulating the untruthful statements that the Central Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, are defying that organization and keeping in affiliation therewith, seceding local unions of Electrical Workers. It is evident that these untruthful statements are being made by the secession leaders to try and prevent the local unions that are connected with them from joining forces with our Brotherhood. They have repeatedly informed their local unions that they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that they, the local unions, are entitled to affiliation with chartered Central Labor Unions and Building Trades Councils, and in fact entitled to all protection that an organization can receive by affiliation with the parent organization of the labor movement, The American Federation of Labor.

Lies such as this are common with them, and are in accord with their campaign of misrepresentation that they are making. The facts are, that the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades, the Metal Trades and the Union Label Trades Departments thereof, have never in a single instant hesitated to enforce the law in the premises when we brought a violation thereof to their attention.

The law of the American Federation of Labor on the question of local affiliation is as follows:

Article XI.—Local Central Bodies.

Section 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention.

We have had no desire in the past to cause any local disturbance in Central Labor Unions or Department Councils, on

account of the affiliation of seceding Electrical Workers, as we believed that such local unions would adhere to their statements made, that if the first court decision was against the seceders they would immediately become affiliated with the bona fide Brotherhood, except in cases where the leaders of the secession movement boasted around the country that certain Central Labor Unions and Department Councils had to do just what they told them to do regardless of what the American Federation of Labor or its departments said or done.

In such cases we requested the Central Labor Union or the Department Council as the case might be, to unseat the seceders and to enforce the law in the premises and when said Central Labor Union or Department Councils refused to comply with our request, we immediately filed complaint with the American Federation of Labor or the Department thereof having jurisdiction over the Councils in question, and orders were immediately issued that the seceders must be unseated in accordance with the law, and where the Central Labor Unions, or the Department Councils refused to comply with the instructions sent them, their charters were suspended and remained suspended, until the seceders were unseated.

We are pleased to state that in every single instance where it was necessary for the parent organization to suspend a charter on account of the seceders being affiliated therewith, that the seceders were thrown out and the charter of the Central Labor Union or Department Council was returned. In some cases it was necessary for the American Federation of Labor to suspend the charter of State Federations of Labor that refused to unseat seceding local Unions. Such charters were also returned when the law was complied with by said State Federations.

Mr. Reid and some of his cohorts are traveling around the country boasting that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, from President Gompers down and the officers of the several departments mentioned herein are afraid of Mr. Reid, and that he is going

to hang their scalp on his belt before he is through with them. Statements of that character are not gaining Mr. Reid or his despised cause any good, as the gentlemen referred to by him and his cohorts are respected by the wage earners of this continent for their honesty, integrity and ability. Anything that Mr. Reid or his cohorts may say disparagingly about the officers of the bona fide Labor Movement, only puts more grease on the slide that they have made for themselves on which they will slide into oblivion in the near future, so far as the Labor Movement is concerned.

We asked for no special favors from the American Federation of Labor, nor did we receive any. We merely asked for and received the rights due us as an affiliated organization. The Labor Movement play no favorites, nor does it give any special privileges to any organization.

Mr. Reid takes special delight in criticising and abusing with his villifying tongue, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who has given the best years of his life for the uplift of the wage earners of this country. Those that know Mr. Morrison and Mr. Reid, know that Mr. Morrison has forgotten more than Mr. Reid will ever know, and regardless of all the villification that may be heaped upon Mr. Morrison by Mr. Reid, Mr. Morrison will continue to be respected by the wage earners of the country.

Wherever we find a seceding local of Electrical Workers affiliated with a State Federation of Labor, a Central Labor Union or a Department Council, we will bring it to the attention of the proper officials of the Labor Movement in the future, as we have in the past, knowing that the law in the premises will be enforced and that Mr. Reid will have to be content to continue wearing his belt minus the scalps of the gentlemen named.

HERE'S HOW WE STAND IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

The following is taken from the minutes of the regular meeting of the Dallas Building Trades Council, held Wednesday evening, July 17th, 1912.

It will be seen, thereby, that the stories the seceders are circulating to the effect that they are in control of the Trades in Dallas, are as usual, absolutely false. Unfinished Business.

Under this head the question of seating the delegates of the Collins-McNulty Electrical Workers was again brought up for discussion and it was moved by A. L. Ragland of Local Union No. 873 of House painters, and seconded by W. H. Claud, of Local Union No. 25, Sheet Metal Workers, that the action of the former

meeting held Wednesday evening, July 10, 1912, deferring action on this matter for thirty days be reconsidered and upon roll call vote the motion was carried eighteen for to none against. After this motion had been declared carried and the matter open for discussion it was moved by Brother Linskie, of Sheet Metal Workers and seconded by Brother Spencer of Iron Workers, that the credentials of Collins-McNulty Electrical Workers be accepted and delegates seated, which carried by the same vote as the previous motion to reconsider, eighteen for, none against. Secretary was instructed to give this matter to the press that the contractors and all parties concerned might know that this action had been taken and that the Collins-McNulty Electrical Workers was the only officially recognized Electrical Workers' organization in the City of Dallas, also to notify General Secretary Spencer of the Department of our action.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

It is indeed gratifying to note the activity that is at present being displayed by a large number of our locals throughout the entire Brotherhood and it is by no means confined to any one class or size of local.

On every hand the same shout may be heard. Let us do something to better the conditions of our Local.

Locals that have for years lain dormant seem to have taken new spirit and are resolved to make things better for all concerned. And new locals lately organized seem anxious to prove their mettle and show that the seasoned veterans in the movement have nothing on them when it comes to knowing what they want and the backbone to go after and get it.

It is indeed a good sign when we find locals such as 'staunch No. 50 of Belleville, Ill., that for years boasted of 100 per cent organization again shaking herself into renewed life and declaring by all the gods on Olympus or elsewhere that Belleville will again be the ore hundred per cent union town if it takes the hair off the last dog to do it.

And her infant sister, Local No. 702 of Herrin, Ill., raising the banner of Union Town or Fight nor are these the only ones in the near vicinity. Local No. 1 of St. Louis came out of her struggle with flying colors and a nice tight union shop agreement signed with all employers. Local No. 715, another infant putting up a struggle worthy of the oldest of locals for better conditions with good chances of coming out a winner.

Old No. 9 of Chicago again out for better conditions and all the new locals even little Hillsboro, Ill., fighting for increase in wages. Old Local No. 335 of Spring-

field, Mo., has again found firm footing in the recognized Brotherhood and with all affiliations willing to help her is making a determined effort to thoroughly organize and get better conditions.

And the unrest is general. The crop of fight may be a little late this year but everything was backward this year owing to the late spring. But they seem all the more determined for being delayed. And the earnestness of the members concerned will surely produce results. The vigor shown by the new members is commendable and some of them will make the old members look to their laurels in the near future.

The tide of unionism is rising and locals are determined to take advantage of the high tide to reach the desired ground of higher wages and better conditions and will carefully guard the craft that carries them to the desired goal, their union.

The end of this year will see them reaping the fruits of their labors and they will enjoy the well earned conditions that their will, courage and endeavor entitle them to.

J. P. Noonan.

It is a long lane that has no turn, this is an old and true saying.

The Electrical Workers of the coast who have been following the banner of secession for nearly four years, have at last reached the turn in the lane through which the secession movement lead them.

There is no question that the vast majority of them were sincere in their belief that they were right. They believed that their leaders were telling them the truth, and had faith in them, until lie after lie circulated by their leaders were nailed on the lead—then they started to investigate and think with the result that they take nothing they hear from their leaders as truth unless they can back up their statements with proof.

We are surprised that the secession leaders lasted as long as they did, but such things must run along a certain length of time before the truth will out.

The Electrical Workers on the coast desire to be with the legitimate Brotherhood and they will not tolerate much longer the disrupting tactics of those they have followed for the past four years, believing, they were sincere and honest. They have been told for the past four years that McNulty, Collins, Noonan and the members of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood were the worst kind of crooks and criminals, and they were going to put them in jail, and not having heard of the arrest, let alone the conviction of any of those Brothers, they now realize there is something wrong in "Denmark."

The secession movement dying the

natural death that all such movements have met in the past in the labor movement.

So long as the followers pay the fiddlers their leaders will play the dance music. It is easy to levy assessments and collect them so long as their members pay them, but unless we miss our guess their leaders will have to start some new movement outside of the Electrical Workers, before they will have the pleasure of collecting any more assessments, to use in disrupting local conditions.

How they have got away with it so long is beyond the writer's comprehension.

The trial in Cleveland was surely going to be decided in their favor. According to their leaders, there was absolutely nothing to it. They stated they had us where they wanted us in Cleveland the home of Sullivan and Murphy, they were going to bring influence to bear on the court (see their Rochester proceedings) and when the case did go to trial, they stated Judge Phillips was a most efficient judge, and when he decided the case there would be no appeal (that it would not help us any to appeal) for when Judge Phillips decided a case it was no use to appeal as the upper courts would not reverse his decision, but lo! and behold, just as soon as Judge Phillips decided the case on its merits, then the seceders condemned him as a crook unfit to sit on the bench.

The rank and file have become sick and disgusted with the secession leaders and they will not have a corporal guard left on the coast when our next convention is held.

Watch what will happen out here within the next ninety days.

L. C. Grasser.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Hints for Electrical Workers.

A simple method to determine the magnetism of the poles of a D. C. machine in regards to the polarity is to take two ordinary nails of a length sufficient for the two nails to touch heads together and the points to each pole piece to be tested. If the two poles are in the right polarity the nails will cling together by the magnetism, if in the wrong polarity they will not cling together.

A two or three phase induction will operate fairly well, if after reaching full speed, all but one of the phases are cut out. It will not, however, start from rest under single phase excitation.

An overloaded induction motor generally runs to a dead stop and burns out.

If an arc lamp casts shadows or throws considerable light upwards it is an indication that it is burning upside down. To make sure that the lamp is burning upside down, shut off the lamp and look at the carbons, the one that is reddest farthest from the end is the positive and connections should be reversed for the proper position of the carbons.

A voltmeter is merely a galvanometer of high resistance connected across two conductors of opposite polarity.

A simple test of lead cable insulation can be made with a telephone receiver and a battery. Connect two or three dry cells in series with a good telephone receiver then take the wire from the receiver and make a good connection to the lead armor, then take the other wire and touch the wire core of the cable. Upon making the first contact a click will be heard in the receiver owing to the charge of the cable. If the connections be kept closed for a minute or so the cable will be changed. Then touch the wire core and if the insulation is good there will be no click heard in the receiver but if it is not good clicks will be heard each time.

There are two classes of ammeters the series and the shunt.

The series allows the entire current to be measured to pass through the coils of the instrument making a series instrument very unwieldy for the measurement of large currents.

The Shunt ammeter is really a voltmeter calibrated to read in amperes and dependent upon the changes of E. M. F. in a portion of the circuit. In a shunt ammeter a German silver shunt or special alloy is connected in series with the main and the ammeter connections are taken through that shunt.

The cost of starters for three phase induction motors of an average size can be reduced to the buying of one starter by running two sets of mains through a shop or motor room and making one starter act for any number of motors which only calls for a double throw switch at each motor to throw the motor started from the starting mains to the running mains.

Storage batteries cells are considered full charged at a voltage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and should not be charged beyond this.

When incandescent become old and dim the candle power can be increased by raising the voltage, but it is not considered good practice.

The filaments of both tantalum and

tungsten lamps can often be welded, by shaking the lamp when connected in circuit until the broken ends come together and weld, if the length of the original filament has not been shortened by the break. The lamp will last a long time, but if the filament has been shortened the lamp won't last so long.

The compass is one of the oldest testing instruments in electrical testing.

The magneto of proper strength makes a handy testing instrument in an Electrical Worker's kit.

M. Jos. Moriarty.

LOCAL Union Official
Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month ■ ■ ■

Members' receipts received from Local Unions from July 10 to August 11:

L. U.	From	To
8	108601	108045
9	197591	198000
12	217620	217631
20	97721	97756
22	148501	148531
23	124111	124119
23	124121	124126
23	124128	124191
24	36772	36802
34	135891	135892
34	135896	135899
34	135901	135908
38	87577	87750
38	196501	196645
41	152457	152616
49	95025	95091
52	88855	88943
56	180751	180781
68	51202	51244
69	62345	62375
78	151549
78	151565	151570
80	29907	29934
85	68594	68809
86	52261	52355
96	179898	179962
98	81272	81402
100	89300	89320
102	174928	174970
103	206931	207000
104	82119	82320
108	13755	13775
116	36114	36136
117	209420	209441
119	166512	166515
119	166517	166536
124	52897	53017
135	208515	208525
136	20010	20035

140	31714	506	84658	84664
140	31716	527	35334	35338
140	31724	528	130820	130835
140	31733	534	7352	8133
140	31738	536	120345
140	31744	536	120350	120381
140	31749	541	98375	98397
140	31751	565	159561	159750
140	31755	565	153001	153006
140	31758	581	46550	46582
140	31765	588	63879	63903
140	31768	591	31156	31195
140	145644	592	94737	94769
141	177975	595	29639	29729
142	177021	617	118569	118575
146	93327	620	60021	60050
149	25667	625	41266	41275
164	204751	643	42164	42167
164	162751	644	28219	28250
168	18561	644	213001	213078
184	18826	645	78151	78230
187	20403	648	43335	43348
189	78871	659	56466	56497
190	78903	664	5970	6000
190	78913	664	195001	195019
190	78928	666	29048	29109
212	192970	667	53829	53842
233	19523	668	53267	53282
233	19528	669	53538	53579
247	35830	677	150751	150773
247	153751	679	81157	81161
255	205623	682	69884	69900
255	205628	695	22109	22128
259	50386	696	129224	129245
262	117791	697	131363	131381
267	83132	700	101368	101380
267	200251	701	115560	115570
268	22672	702	106070	106085
268	22688	703	105180	105193
270	22875	709	189955	189960
282	90122	710	100600	100604
292	214451	713	76891	77180
292	210001	714	73321	73400
306	52607	715	175573	175594
336	64610	717	60816	60840
336	64621	718	79571	79602
336	64642	720	72022	72050
349	94379	722	150028	150062
355	37532			
358	41265			
361	26552			
369	164661			
377	120981			
384	29061			
396	161664			
402	29832			
404	140611			
419	178562			
427	24033			
430	32042			
442	85489			
442	190501			
470	163604			
474	224251			
481	84633			
481	114751			
494	49752			
501	126564			
501	126577			
503	54899			
	31716	506	84658	84664
	31724	527	35334	35338
	31733	528	130820	130835
	31738	534	7352	8133
	31739	536	120345
	31744	536	120350	120381
	31749	541	98375	98397
	31751	565	159561	159750
	31755	565	153001	153006
	31760	581	46550	46582
	31766	588	63879	63903
	31790	591	31156	31195
	145685	592	94737	94769
	178167	595	29639	29729
	177023	617	118569	118575
	93366	620	60021	60050
	25750	625	41266	41275
	204790	643	42164	42167
	162760	644	28219	28250
	18579	644	213001	213078
	18838	645	78151	78230
	20412	648	43335	43348
	78871	659	56466	56497
	78903	664	5970	6000
	78913	664	195001	195019
	78928	666	29048	29109
	193149	667	53829	53842
	19525	668	53267	53282
	19547	669	53538	53579
	36000	677	150751	150773
	153941	679	81157	81161
	205625	682	69884	69900
	205659	695	22109	22128
	50409	696	129224	129245
	117828	697	131363	131381
	83250	700	101368	101380
	200306	701	115560	115570
	22672	702	106070	106085
	22688	703	105180	105193
	22887	709	189955	189960
	90139	710	100600	100604
	214500	713	76891	77180
	210070	714	73321	73400
	52608	715	175573	175594
	64610	717	60816	60840
	64625	718	79571	79602
	64660	720	72022	72050
	94387	722	150028	150062
	37558			
	41274			
	26564			
	164718			
	121008			
	29083			
	161704			
	29832			
	140679			
	178598			
	24055			
	32051			
	85500			
	190640			
	163621			
	224359			
	84750			
	114800			
	49826			
	126574			
	126655			
	54952			

MISSING RECEIPTS.

- L. U. No. 22—No. 148526.
 L. U. No. 38—Nos. 196628 to 196644.
 L. U. No. 78—Nos. 151547, 48, 151550 to 151564.
 L. U. No. 85—Nos. 68696, 97, 98.
 L. U. No. 86—No. 52264.
 L. U. No. 96—Nos. 179960, 61.
 L. U. No. 104—No. 82202.
 L. U. No. 136—Nos. 20019, 20.
 L. U. No. 140—No. 31782, 89.
 L. U. No. 146—Nos. 177018, 25.
 L. U. No. 190—Nos. 78931, 33, 36, 45, 48, 49.
 L. U. No. 233—Nos. 19544, 45.
 L. U. No. 255—No. 205655.
 L. U. No. 262—No. 118705.
 L. U. No. 369—No. 164676.
 L. U. No. 717—Nos. 60815, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39.



Correspondence



Editor Electrical Worker:

At the last regular meeting of District Council No. 4, of Schenectady, New York, the following resolutions were adopted, and I was instructed to forward a copy of same for publication in our official journal. Everything is going along in good shape in Schenectady at the present time. Members of all of the local unions are taking quite an interest in their welfare, and are extremely pleased that Schenectady was honored by our International President and Executive Board in selecting one of its members to fill the office of International Secretary, made vacant by the resignation of Brother Peter W. Collins.

(Signed) John J. Wickham.

Resolutions of District Council No. 4, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Schenectady, N. Y., on the resignation of Chas. P. Ford:

In view of the fact that our honored associate, Chas. P. Ford, has accepted the distinguished and responsible position of International Secretary of our Brotherhood, and is consequently obliged to sever his relations as delegate and official of this District Council, and president of our Conference Board, and to take up his residence in a distant city, this body deems it fitting that it should put on record our high appreciation of his character and services, our regret at his removal and our earnest wishes for his future success.

Whereas, Years of association with him, often under trying circumstances, have proven Brother Ford to be a man of sterling integrity, a companionable and trustworthy friend, and expert workman, an intelligent exponent of the principles of unionism, a safe counselor and a zealous and incompatible worker in and for the organization, and

Whereas, He has the rare faculty of so handling industrial disputes as to conserve the interest of his fellow workmen and at the same time win and hold the confidence of the employer, and

Whereas, He has labored tirelessly and effectively to unify and inspire the varied elements composing our constituency here, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we regret the departure of a valued friend and co-worker, one seemingly almost indispensable in our work here, we nevertheless congratulate Brother Ford on the merited recognition involved in this advancement regarding his preferment as an honor to the Electrical Workers of Schenectady.

Resolved, That we tender him the thanks of this District Council for his efficient labors during all the years since the I. B. E. W. first entered the field in Schenectady, assuring him that pleasant memories of past association with him will always abide with us, and that we shall watch his future progress with more than friendly interest, wishing for him health, success, largest usefulness and true happiness, and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this body, and that a copy of them presented to Brother Ford, and a copy forwarded for publication in our official journal.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., is certainly No. 1. The members are, as of old, vieing with each other to get the best conditions. The contractors are living up to their agreement. In fact, the entire building line is fast settling down to a standard that will be profitable to all concerned. The officers of No. 1 are O. K.

J. M. Thompson, president, is conscientious and fair as can be. J. B. Price, vice-president, is there on parliamentary rules. A. Schading, as recording secretary, is hard to beat; very little can get past him. W. B. Smith, financial secretary, has things well in hand, and will make a success of anything he undertakes, if energy will accomplish it. A. H. Loepker, treasurer is conscientious, and the funds of the local are as safe in his hands as a national bank. The two inspectors are always on hand, thereby facilitating things. The foreman, Joe Epstein, is a dandy and big enough to bluff any refractory member.

The property of the local is well taken care of by Bros. A. M. Bradford, F. E. Cull and Louis Heininger, the trustees. The executive board, presided over by Bro. J. J. Manson, with W. D. McSorley as secretary, assisted by Bros. Robert Miller, Tom Smith, Ed Gerstner, Herman Oster, J. A. Hanlow and last but not least, Old R. J. Shepherd, are a body who have their work cut out to benefit the organization, and they do it.

The examining board is made up of right good timber. It is hard to haunswagle such Bros. as Henry Steineke, James Carey, A. H. Loepker, Geo. E. White and Fred R. Fox. The busiest man in the lot is H. E. Kavanaugh, the business agent. He is being heard of all over the jurisdiction of No. 1.

The press secretary has not been chosen, so I am again presuming. Matters in St. Louis and vicinity are looking brighter than they have for years. The Building Trades Council is fast gaining ground, and again will be recognized as of old, as the best regulated B. T. C. in the country.

Bro. Chas. Lambert, of the painters, is president, Bro. Morris Cassady is secretary. All meetings show an improvement. The Central Trades and Labor Union is a fine body of union men, presided over by Bro. L. Phillips and Bro. Dave Kreyling as secretary and organizer. Questions are brought up and decided with but few appeals to higher powers. St. Louis is looking to Labor Day with anxiety and hope to have the finest joint parade ever carried to a finish. Bro. Louis Phillips is grand marshal of the parade. Bro. Chas. Lambert was chosen as marshal of the B. T. C. section. Bro. John P. McDonough is to be marshal of the C. T. and L. U., and may run a steam roller as he is an engineer.

The majority of the trades will be well represented. The Ladies' Labor League are looking for a general turnout of their members. Many of them are single, and but few anxious to remain so. If you are not already supplied in that line, I think no man will make a mistake in choosing one from St. Louis.

Every one seems to feel happy over the good prospects of the I. B. E. W. and seem to be more than anxious to assist in reestablishing old conditions. If any member is thinking of coming to St. Louis, I advise him to be slow about it. There are a few idle men, but may not be later on. If things justify L. U. No. 1 is always glad to greet any member of the I. B. E. W., and manifest their true union principles by assisting a needy brother.

If you come to St. Louis, come with the right credentials, and No. 1 will meet you half way. We hope to have the International office here soon. I may not live to see it, but those that do and have business with the International officers, will find it the most convenient city to get to, and after they get here will find a first-class place all round. Election year is always bad commercially and this is no exception.

Hoping to see the I. B. E. W. running smoothly again soon,

I am your fraternally,

Baldy.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 5, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Local No. 56 has probably had harder "sledding" than most locals in our brotherhood. For four or five years it has been a continuous up hill pull. We hope that we are

near the top. The faction fight has stunted the growth of this local probably more than anything else, and it is the earnest hope of our membership that past differences be adjusted and the brotherhood face the enemy, instead of fighting among themselves.

We recently lost a valued brother, C. B. Orcutt, by electrocution. He was for many years a member of the I. B. E. W. Work is at present very slack, but it will from indications open up in a month or two.

Clark Fowler,

P. S. No. 56.

65 Neponset Avenue,
Dorchester, Mass., July 8, 1912.

F. J. McNulty,

Editor Electrical Worker,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your editorial "Eliminate the Drones" seems just a little out of place as it gives incentive to the rawhider or pace-maker the very one every worker would like to get rid of.

Is it good trade unionism to give or advocate a fair days work for wages received, or in other words a fair days pay. I think not. I think I have something in common with the man who works both on the job and the social resting place, as I never line above him. His tools, I borrow, or lend mine if called upon. I always try to assist him by giving him the best there is in me. And yet with all that I feel myself and the best men I meet in the drone category. Remember I am now speaking as a hard working man, carrying an I. B. E. W. card and always try to keep it paid up.

I never met a man yet who preached in regard to this very thing "a fair days wages," who was not himself the worst scoundrel on the job and always a detriment to the progress of the movement. Such men to my mind should be exterminated. I say with you let us get rid of them. But not the drone.

There are, however, some good harmless fellows, who preach that way and think they practice it. They usually are cheating themselves. Human natural demands we take the easy way. Even an insane man keeps the wheelbarrow upside down.

Human nature is the height of selfishness and selfishness is the greatest thing in the world. So whether, we are moved by material or altru impulse, whether we do a kind act to help one or try to run a fellow worker off his feet. "A La Taylor system," it turns out to be very, very selfish, sometimes centrally so.

Why preach this poison and back the Taylor system. Industrial efficiency may

be a good thing in the future. Not now, however.

Collective effort is to get a maximum amount for a minimum result. In fact there does not seem to be any maximum. Common remarks of today "Go to it" and "Get by."

Some one has said, so for shame sake I am going to say Franklin. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. This is inculcated into ones brain in his boyhood. But what does it ever get him. If he happens to be a victim of it and serves at its shrine he will wind up behind a ploy or pick. While those who happen to possess health, wealth and wisdom stand over him and say go to it. They don't rise early, but do go to bed late.

Your position, Brother McNulty, is a big one. You are an international public man. When you write something you no doubt give your best effort and the readers of the Worker take notice of what you say through the fact of your bigness and the sincere way in which you put it. The message goes home and makes a pace maker out of a man in a closed shop. He speeds up other men and keeps them on their nerve, at high tension every once in a while they blow a fuse under such conditions and have to visit the saloon in order to get fused up. The fusing up becomes perpetual and your one time good union man develops into a dipsomaniac. Very rarely comes back to his former self.

Why do we bargain collectively and demand a minimum wage, is it not to protect one and each. And does not the slow worker get some protection, under organized effort. If he does not and is a victim of his speedy brother then conditions are far more brutal than I was given to know. Competition is still as sharp as ever and the thing we built up is not a wonderful gigantic force.

But an eat 'em up jack sort of a thing, that protects the weak only in so far as they can protect themselves.

I should be pleased to have this published as I have said what I believe to be true, and I am asking you for fair treatment.

So using your own slogan. Play the game. Square.

Yours fraternally,

John T. Fennell,

Local No. 103.

P. S.—Don't take this as personal, as it is merely a criticism.

(Note) The above interesting letter was sent in criticism of our article, entitled "Eliminate the Drones," which appeared in the June issue of our Worker. Editor.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This letter may cause considerable

surprise for up-to-date, no doubt judging from our profound silence the Brotherhood at large were under the impression that our city has no local, but such is not the case for we have our hat in ring for better conditions and are going the limit.

It is our firm conviction that we are on the dawn of a new era for the Electrical Worker in our city for we have realized the fact that only through concerted action and stamina can old 369 ever hope to go forward as an organization and have shown several unfair contractor's that we mean business and you can expect great things from this local for we have waked from our Rip Van Winkle sleep and intend to say awake.

The lineman seceders here have been on strike for several weeks and returned to work with their conditions very little bettered and I will say for our organization that we were not low enough to harm them in any way in their effort for better conditions and we have hopes of them seeing the errors of their way and getting on the right side of the fence soon.

There is a building boom on now which will assist in making conditions.

At present we have ten closed shops and before the summer is over we expect to have the rest in line. We are now waiting for a conference with the Association Contractors to take up our new agreement, also trying to have an ordinance passed.

The Third and Broadway strike benefits crippled our treasury, but we are recovering and are ready for another go.

The local moved to 210 South Fifth street and have changed our meeting to Monday night of each week.

At our recent election G. E. Blakely as elected president, George Cannon, vice president; Frank Dourich, recording secretary, who I am sure will make good officers and be a credit to us.

Hoping to give a very favorable report on progress in my net report as press secretary and wishing the Brotherhood success everywhere, and apologizing for this my maiden effort.

With best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Wm. J. Busam.

Business Agent Local No. 369, I. B. E. W., Louisville, Ky.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Just a few lines to let the members know how we are progressing here in Memphis. Work at the present time is fair with all the men working, we are still taking in new members every week and we hope, to be able to continue same until we have the town thoroughly organized. We are getting some of the phone

men in the local every pay-day, and if I am successful in getting the phone company to quit discriminating against our men we will be able to organize their men in time. They haven't actually fired any of their men for joining the union, but they tell them that if they join that they will be discharged, and in case they do that then we will get in behind them. We are trying to get the power companys to also refrain from discriminating against union men on the grounds that if they don't we will in turn start an agitation and carry it to a successful end for Municipal Ownership and we have a few boys here who are politicians and if necessary we can stump the city during election in order to gain our point.

We are doing good here, and at present we are not affiliated with the labor council as we are doing everything that we can to organize a Building Trades' council. On last meeting of the labor council there was reference made on the floor at the way the electricians were getting things lined up and several of the delegates complimented the electricians on the success that they were having, likewise the methods that they were using in getting these results.

We expect to have a big parade here Labor Day and the electricians intend to turn out in Elect. Auto Trucks and have their fair list on the front truck. However, we will furnish the Worker with a photo of the Electrical Workers line-up.

As I have taken up quit a bit of space I will close the circuit and give the other brothers a chance.

C. D. Pierce,
Press Secretary and Business Agent,
Local Union No. 474.

To the Electrical Worker:

This is my first writing to the Electrical Worker I would like to let some of the electrical readers know how the railway signal work is progressing.

We find in our signal work we have all different kinds and makes of signal. But at the present time we have only two large companies progressing in this line, which are keeping the Signal Construction men very busy at present.

The Union Switch and Signal Company is busy putting signals and signal towers over the new electric line of the Westchester and Boston Railroad which employs a great number of men.

The General Railway Signal Company is starting great work in putting 100 miles of auto signals on the Southern Railway which will mean a great number of our men to be employed.

The work also on the new subway of New York City is reported to be coming along in good shape.

A large terminal at Jamaria, L. I., under the head of the signal engineer, E. M. Weaver, is being given out for bids. But at present the contract has not been given out to any one company as yet to this present date.

The Jersey Central has awarded to the Union Switch and Signal Company a large job which is supposed to be at least one year's work.

Also the Southern and Pacific has announced that \$125,000 has been appropriated to cover the cost of installing auto signals.

The installation will cover the distance of 20 miles across the Great Salt Lake on the east side of the trestle, and also on the west side of the trestle, 24 miles.

The American Railway Signal Company also has a large contract at Indiana which consist of 150 miles of auto signals.

Even the installing of auto signals has come to where the Panama Railroad has started to install 16 miles in length of hall signals.

So the readers can see that the signal work is creeping up on us yearly and a great many signalmen who are interested in signal work of today ought to get busy and collect their thoughts of the demand of signalmen.

So at some later time when the demander needs good men to do their work that he will know where he can call for them and get them.

G. Hansler,
Local No. 682, New York City.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brothers, let us consider for a moment the bearing upon the welfare of the I. B. E. W. which results from putting into practice those principles emblematic of our Brotherhood as they appear upon our official, journal and charters; justice, unity, fraternity and education.

The public demand for justice has had a natural impetus from the time man was created up to the present day, and will ever be a factor to consider in deciding disputes of various natures so long as the earth is existant; the Worker demands a just wage for his daily toil in the same spirit that his boss demands that the Workers labor justifies his being paid a just wage; brothers, do yourselves justice at all times that your work shall reflect credit not alone upon yourselves but upon the charter of workmanship displayed by members of the I. B. E. W.

Unity of action in furthering those measures which are for the I. B.'s best interests is absolutely necessary to secure the proper endorsement of principles which otherwise might be ignored; as the majority rules, 'tis but natural that the majority is either a unit in favor of or

opposed to a measure brought before the members for their approval or disapproval; brothers, display a unit of appreciation regarding your respective officers attention to your locals welfare by attending the meetings regularly; by so doing you offer the various officers encouragement in the performance of their duties.

The spirit of fraternity should prevail at all times among those having been obligated in the I. B. E. W.; personalities though bound to arise at times, should be overshadowed by the grandest principle of our Brotherhood. Fraternity, to obtain the best results from organizing for mutual protection 'tis essential that the spirit of fraternity maintain at all times.

Education rules the world insofar as knowledge is power; at the time the I. B. E. W. was formulated it was the intentions of the original members of the parent body that education in the organized labor movement should proceed along the lines which prompt each and every worker to secure in the most peaceable manner, justice through unity of purpose; 'tis the duty of all workers to maintain the standard of fraternity which has made our Brotherhood what it is today, a solid foundation upon which is placed the walls of success.

Union men of the proper spirit will never allow personal prejudice to retard their consistent efforts in furthering the interests of their local and international; internal strife and lack of harmony ever work as a detriment in cementing the Workers into a body whereby the best results may accrue; concerted action at all times along the lines upon which the principles of unionism are founded is absolutely essential, that the ultimate result for which the I. B. E. W. was formulated, may be secured.

Jack Hunter.
Chicago, Ill.

ALL THAT A UNION MAN SHOULD BE.

The idea that a man may join a union and obtain great benefits for himself, without assuming and performing the active duties and responsibilities of membership, both moral and financial, is the basis of much of our weakness, and often leads to defeat. This half-hearted idea does not pay in unionism, and the man who withholds his support is not only not entitled to dividends, because he can not reasonably expect profits without investments, but also there is a great danger that the union may pass out of existence because of the support that he and others like him withhold and after

that he may expect an assessment to be levied upon him by the employer, in the shape of a reduction of wages, or by the exacting of more work, or the establishment of more unfavorable conditions of work. In this case he pays the penalty, along with his associates of being inactive members, who have hoarded their energy and their money to themselves, until they have starved the union out of existence.

There is a general impression that the union is a general species of monopoly. There is some foundation for this belief. If the union really has the support of its members, both morally and financially, but in case the inactive union man is numerous in its ranks, the assumption of monopolistic strength is not well founded, because the support is withheld. Financial support is necessary to enable the union to pay its bills, to pay its benefits, and to support its strikes, but financial support is not everything, and the men who withhold their money are only one type of the inactive union man that are the curse of the labor movement, because they give the movement the appearance of having strength on paper which really does not exist. The mere fact that the dues are paid, while important in itself, is not more important than that the movement should have the active personal support and good will of the members, that they should attend the meetings, assume and perform their full share of committee work, and in general participate in the broadening influences that come with the association of workmen in unions and the interchange of ideas made possible by such association. The member who withholds his personality from the group is a type of inactive union men to less destructive in the effect of their conduct upon the union cause, than the inactive union man who withholds his money. It may be said that these two classes of inactive union men are one and the same; that the member who withholds his money also withholds his personality, but while this may be true, it is not a fact that the member who contributes his money also contributes his personality.

A very large percentage of due-paying members of unions refrain from active participation in union affairs, and quite often the stay-at-home class of union men have the mental equipment to be of extreme usefulness to the movement, if they were active participants, as they ought to be.

One detrimental effect of the stay-at-home class of union men is to leave the business of the union to be conducted entirely by a very small minority of the members, and, no matter how the min-

ority may conduct the business of the union, whether it does it wisely or unwisely, the great bulk of the members are prone to make the general criticism that such and such action was taken only by a handful of members, etc., etc.

Sometimes such action by the small minority, is in fact wrong. The error may be due to a majority of radical destructionists having control of the meeting, or the error may be due to the fact that the correct view of the matter was not presented, while possibly there might be fifty members of the union remaining at home that night and every night, any one of whom would, if present on the particular occasion, have been able to have grasped the true proportions of the issue under discussion, and to have pointed them out to their fellow members, to the great advantage of the union and every member in it, including themselves.

This is the risk that the inactive union man takes when he stays away from a union meeting; that some business may be transacted that may affect his interest adversely, through a mistake in judgment which would have been avoided had he been there with voice and vote to assist in the argument and decision of the question at issue. The business transacted at the meeting of a union may easily affect the interest of each member to the extent of one hundred dollars in a year either for or against his interests, according as the policy of the union is wisely conceived and properly acted upon.

Assuming this illustration is correct, then the interest of the average member of the union that is at stake in the conduct of the business of the union may amount to two hundred dollars more or less a year; that is, it may make that much difference to him in a year's work of say two dollars less or more a week, and this is entirely too important a matter to him to leave it altogether or entirely to other people to manage without his knowledge or advice.

Aside from the mere matter of money in wages, either up or down, as the case may be, there are the very important conditions of labor which may also have an effect upon the wages or which may effect the desirability of the position which the workers themselves occupy. A new method of giving out work, or performing such work, may be devised and inaugurated, and the resulting condition may be decidedly to his advantage when it is possible that had he been present and taken an active part he might have been able to have offered a suggestion which would have been acceptable and beneficial both to employer and employees, including himself.

These many incidents serve to illustrate the desirability, even from a selfish standpoint, that each individual member should invest in the union movement in the transaction of his labor business, his money, time, heart and brains, to the end that it may be conducted with the highest degree of success and welfare of himself and fellow workmen.

The best suggestions do not always come from the man who is most brilliant. The humblest worker may have a thought of little value in itself and extremely crude but it may suggest something to someone else who has a more constructive mind that can be used to the greater advantage of the whole body.

The union movement is entitled to, and ought to have the best thought and entire moral and financial support of every member. Let every member give his best for the benefit of the cause and resolve that under no circumstance whatever, will he conduct himself so as to warrant that the title of "Inactive union man" should be applied to him, so for the betterment of ourselves and the union. Lets quit knocking and put our shoulder to the wheel together and boost and boost some more, and keep boosting to the end.

A Helping Brother,
Local Union No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are mailing you under separate cover a copy of the amendments to Ohio's constitution adopted by the constitution convention and by them submitted to a vote of the people of Ohio at a special election on September 3, 1912.

We have especially marked off the labor amendments and we desire in addition to call your attention to the initiative and referendum: Judicial reform: Home rule for cities and other progressive amendments that have been a part of labor's legislative program for many years and the Ohio State Federation of Labor wants your aid in helping to get the members of your union in Ohio to the polls to vote for these amendments.

As we understand it most of our International Organizations have a personal list of the membership of their local unions at the headquarters, and we are asking that each International Organization send a personal letter to each one of these members urging them to go to the polls and vote on this particular election day. Those of you who are accustomed to sending out to your membership either amendments to your constitution of other matters for referendum vote know the general apathy that exists in getting members to vote on important subjects of this kind, and you also know

that special effort must be made to draw to their attention the importance of these questions to get them out to vote.

The Manufacturers' Association of Ohio through the Ohio State Board of Commerce are making a special fight on our labor amendments along with the I. & P. and judicial reform. The Public Service Corporations are making a special fight on Home Rule. And our labor movement will have to be up and doing to get out membership to the polls to vote if we expect to be successful in securing the adoption of the constitution of Ohio.

The International Unions can best render assistance by getting their members out to vote and we can not too strongly urge that you comply with this request.

John Voll, President.

Harry D. Thomas, Secretary.

New York, August 5, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I have been requested to write a communication for The Worker from Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, as it is known to be the desire of the editor to have frequent reports from all Locals.

In reference to conditions of trade at present, things are beginning to pick up, and the members are nearly all employed, and prospects are very good for a continuance of these conditions for some time to come.

Our old friend of the enemy, D. H. Armstrong, is still active in his endeavor to keep up the dual local in the interest of dissension, and is taking advantage of the present busy spell, to catch the unwary non-union or careless "card man" by advertising in the papers for Electrical Workers, but this is such an old habit of his that he is about the only one to take it seriously.

He cannot deliver the goods when he promises employment, as there is entire harmony in the Building Trade bodies and they will not stand for anything but our card on the job.

Our local has just increased its office business facilities by establishing the Recording Secretary in the office with Financial Secretary, thereby consolidating the entire business of the local under one roof, and making it a most efficient and systematic office, provided with all conveniences for the proper transaction of the official business of the local.

Brother Secretary Whitford has just handed me copies of several documents and communications, in relation to the impossible proposition of Messrs. Reid, Murphy, et al, calling for a joint con-

vention, for the purpose of forming an amalgamation of the seceding group, with the parent body. Comment is hardly necessary by members who have watched the progress of this case, and I am personally of the opinion that any honest member of the seceding faction who will read President McNulty's reply to Mr. Murphy will see how impossible it would be to proceed on the lines as suggested by Murphy. This fact was established at Rochester convention by the action of the body in not recognizing the Reid committee as from a convention, and insisting on meeting them only as committee of the whole.

Copies of President McNulty's reply should be published in The Worker, so that all members might have a proper understanding of the situation up to date.

Surely, the dual faction members have no real cause for complaint, as to the very liberal terms offered them for reinstatement in the legally recognized body, and should realize the futility of prolonging the strife any longer; but should get within the shelter of the legal I. B. E. W. and then, as a united body, proceed to clean up our respective territories of the non-union conditions that have been able to thrive through the fact of our contention and disagreement.

At our last semi-annual election the following officers were elected to serve for one year, as it had been decided to hold elections annually hereafter.

President—Chas. Reed.

Vice-President—Jos. Lawler.

Recording Secretary—Geo. W. Whitford.

Financial Secretary—Wm. A. Hogan.

Treasurer—Eugene Roth.

Inspectors—V. J. Boylan, R. G. Brodsky, Edw. Hussey, Jas. Horan.

Trustees—Wm. Schofield, R. J. Baker, John Flanagan.

Foreman—Al Urbanek.

Business Agents—Paul McNally, John Gallagher, E. J. Gibbons, T. B. Clark.

Executive Board—Peter Hogan, Matt Smith, John Teevan, John Reynolds, M. Kearin, John Carney, Frank Emanuel, Chas. DuBourg, John Carney.

Our former President, Jas. Smith, Jr., being present, was requested to act as installing officer, which he did, and after the ceremony a vote of thanks was tendered him by the body.

With best wishes,

Yours fraternally,

Wm. B. Martin.

NOTICE TO ALL I. B. E. W. MEMBERS.

I take this opportunity of enlightening the membership regarding trade conditions in this section of California. The real estate dealers, business men and par-

ticularly the railroads are advertising extensively in eastern periodicals for mechanics of all trades to come immediately to this coast to work on the fair in San Francisco. Their motive for this is criminal as no other word would express it. Their aim is to flood this section of the country with an over-supply of labor and then attempt the disruption of the unions. They have partially succeeded in their attempt among some crafts. Last winter it is estimated that 60,000 (sixty thousand) men were idle in San Francisco—and no means of support,—all the result of these advertisements. There is absolutely no work as yet on the fair. The grounds are not even surveyed. There is a big strike on all over the railroad systems in this state and the said railroads hope to fill their vacancies by these "\$10 a day" men advertisements. Don't be deceived brothers. You have only to read the daily papers to find out when the foundation for the first fair building will be laid. If labor could be made scarce here about the time men will begin to be wanted, it would enable the local mechanics to establish good conditions which ALL could enjoy as the work progressed. Other labor papers should adopt this policy and try to warn craftsmen from this territory until work on the fair actually begins—then there will be not only work for all—but good conditions to work under.

Fraternally,

Clyde M. Reek,
Press Secretary, Local No. 595.

Editor Electrical Worker.

At our last installation of officers we installed the following officers:

President—Alfred J. Asher, No. 5 Eastern Ave.

Vice President—Angus MacKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.

Financial Secretary—Ralph Mooney, 24 Armory St.

Recording Secretary—Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory St.

Treasurer—John Burke, Fruit St.

By a vote of the local we changed our headquarters to the A. O. H. hall on Main street and also our meeting nights to the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Just a little notice that I wish you would publish in The Worker so as to let some of our friends and brothers who are working far away from Northampton know that we are still in line doing a little better than the Reid and Murphy crowd said we would do.

When we organized last November some of the Reid and Murphy men said that we would not last until June of 1912. But we are still here and we are begin-

ning to get new members to come into our local which looks as though we were going to conquer.

Hoping to see this little item in print, we remain,

Yours truly,

Edward O'Neill,
Recording Secretary Local No. 710,
Northampton, Mass.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1912.
Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

As we have made the change and at last got on the right side I wish to say that everything is coming on fine. With our old charter we barely had enough present to hold a meeting, but since we have made the change and got on the right side and down to business, we had to make a change and get a larger hall.

We are all busy at present, but work seems a little slow here. We expect to have plenty to do this coming fall.

I wish to say to all the brothers that we had a fellow to leave our town a few months ago that was very crooked. One company here gave him a little more money than the other boys were getting to put them next to what was going on in the hall. He told them until we trapped him. He couldn't stand it long after we dismissed him, so he left town and said he was going back to Texas. Before we got rid of him we wished he had stayed in Texas as his room was more welcome than his company.

His name is Jesse Hilton and we hope he will be blocked wherever he goes until he gives in to No. 175 and pays the fine now standing against him.

If any brother wishes to hear from Chattanooga at any time, drop a card to P. O. Box 102, Station A.

With best wishes for all the other locals, I am,

Fraternally,

J. G. Orell, F. S.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Editor Electrical Worker.

In the July issue of The Electrical Worker and under the caption of "Welcome to the Fold" are a number of locals who have at some time within the last four years been supporting the seceding electrical workers.

However I am very glad to state I cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the rank and file that the local which heads the list namely Local No. 5 of Pittsburgh, Pa., has never at any time been identified with the secessionists.

There were, however, a few members of that organization who thought their "personal" interests would be best conserved by associating themselves with the secession movement and quite naturally they usurped the number of the

bonafide organization and called themselves Local No. 5. They never at any time got recognition from the trade union movement of Pittsburg and served only as an employers' organization.

While I feel reasonably sure that the foregoing facts are well known to the active members of the Brotherhood yet I feel that the publication in the July issue might not be thoroughly understood by the rank and file. Since the court de-

cision in Cleveland those men have taken advantage of the concessions made by the I. B. E. W. and have returned to the Brotherhood, I trust this will explain the question and set right in the minds of the doubtful that No. 5 has been ever loyal to the I. B. E. W.

Yours fraternally,

J. P. Kerrigan,

Chicago, Ill., August 8th, 1912.

POEMS WORTH READING.

SUPPOSE YOU TRY SMILING.

Your burden is heavy, I haven't a doubt,
But others have loads they must carry
about,

And they are not whining.

Some people are glad if but half of the
way

Lies out of the shadow, 'or part of the
day

They see the sun shining.

Suppose you try smiling.

I know you are lonely, but other hearts
ache,

And bravely refuse to be bitter or break
Because of life's sorrow.

They think of the joy in the land far
away,

And hasten the slow passing hours of to-
day

With hopes of to-morrow.

Suppose you try smiling.

This funny old world is a mirror, you
know,

Turn its way with a sneer, or face of a
foe,

And you will see trouble,
But meet it with laughter and looks full
of cheer,

And back will come sunshine and love
true and dear,

Your blessings to double.

Suppose you try smiling.

All places are open to those who are
glad,

Too many lack courage, too many are
sad,

Those near you need cheering.
So sing with your burden, the way is not
long,

And if you look upward your heart will
grow strong.

And skies will be clearing.

Suppose you try smiling.

—M. G. P.

A SONG OF SUMMER.

(By Margaret E. Sangster.)

The ships glide in at the harbor's mouth,
And the ships sail out to sea;
And the wind that sweeps from the
sunny south,

It is sweet as sweet can be.

There's a world of toil and a world of
pains,

There's a world of trouble and care,
But oh, in a world where our Father
reigns

There is gladness everywhere!

The harvest waves in the breezy morn,
And the men go forth to reap;

The fullness comes to the tassled corn
Whether we wake or sleep.

And far on the hills by feet untrod,

There are blossoms that scent the air;
For oh, in the world of our Father, God,
There is beauty everywhere!

The breath grows faint on the dying
lips,

And the weary hands lie still;

Our life is dimmed by the grief-eclipse,
But we rest on the Father's will.

A world of parting, a world of tears,

Yet we sink not in despair,

For oh, in the midst of the mournful
years,

There is comfort everywhere!

The babe lies soft on the mother's
breast,

And the tide of joy flows in ;

He giveth, he taketh, he knoweth best,
The Lord to whose home we win.

And oh, when the soul is with trials
tossed,

There is help in the lifted prayer!

For never a soul that he loves is lost,
And our Father is everywhere!

The ships sail over the harbor bar

Away and away to sea,

The ships sail in with the evening star,

To the port where no tempests be.

The harvests wave on the summer hills,

And the bands go forth to reap.

And all is right as our Father wills,

Whether we wake or sleep.



American Federation .. of Labor News ..



ANOTHER EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUS- TAINED.

Washington.—The War Department has been instructed by the attorney general that it must observe the eight-hour provision included in the fortification appropriation act of June 6, 1912, in so far as it applies to the manufacture of ordnance and ammunition; the attorney general saying: "The underlying purpose of this legislation is to confer upon workmen the physical and moral benefits which flow from a reduction of their labor to eight hours a day. * * * The sole purpose of this proviso was the betterment of the conditions of our laboring class." So far as small purchases made abroad are concerned, the attorney holds that the requirement of the Act does not apply.

ALMOST HALF A MILLION.

Albany, N. Y.—Statistical data collected by the New York State Bureau of Labor for the first quarter in 1912, shows that there are 2,150 local organizations of labor in the state. The membership is reported as 497,000. On the last working day in March it was reported by the unions that 20 per cent of their members were unemployed and 10 per cent are recorded as continuously idle during the first three months in the year. The bureau reports that the average per diem wage is steadily increasing. The general average wage for all workers to first quarter of 1912, in comparison with the first quarter of 1911 being about 2½ per cent higher.

MILITANT MOLDERS.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 3.—President Joseph F. Valentine of the Iron Molders' Union reports that never in all his experience has he seen so much activity among the molders for better conditions and higher wages and that the officials of the international are being kept extremely busy, attending conferences and assisting the local membership. He also says that a number of very fine agreements and understandings have been reached with foundry managers in many districts, particularly at Pittsburg, Pa., where a minimum of \$3.75 a day for molders and core makers has been secured and an advance of 25c per day for all who receive a higher rate than the minimum \$3.75.

BRICKLAYERS AND AFFILIATION.

Washington.—The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union will shortly take a referendum vote of the members on the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The International officers are favorably disposed towards affiliation. This is the fourth time the question has been submitted to the membership for a referendum vote. There are 969 local unions with a membership of 75,914 in the International Union.

TELEPHONE GIRLS ORGANIZING.

Springfield, Mass.—The telephone girls of this city have organized a union with 250 members, having taken heart by the recent success of the telephone girls in Boston. Officials of the telephone company are reported as saying that they are not opposed to the movement.

SENDING IMMIGRANTS SOUTH.

Washington.—A representative of prospective immigrants is in this city conferring with the executive officials of the Southern Commercial Congress and Congressmen from the south concerning probable immigration of Dutch and Belgian farmers to the southern states. This foreign representative is organizing a company to finance Dutch and Belgian farmers who wish to take up southern farm lands. Some immigrants have already settled in Florida, and more are to follow from Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

NATION-WIDE STRIKE PLANNED.

Washington.—A national general strike in favor of universal suffrage is being planned by the Belgians. Funds are being raised, food is being stored and arrangements are being made for quartering the children of the strikers during the proposed struggle.

A STATE FEDERATION CALL.

San Francisco, Calif.—The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in San Diego, Calif., on Monday, October 7, 1912, and such successive days as will be necessary to complete the business of the convention.



Trade Notes



WIRELESS TELEPHONES.

Extraordinary experiments with the transmission of sounds without wires which have been carried out on the Prince of Monaco's yacht, the *Hirondelle*, in the Mediterranean, by M. de Zeppelin, the French inventor, who arranged an apparatus by which "*La Marsellaise*," played in Algiers, could be heard with perfect distinctness in Toulon harbor, have given rise to the prediction that wireless telephony may replace telegraphy in the future.

Among the advantages over the present system claimed for M. de Zeppelin's invention are that by transmitting the spoken words instead of conventional signs it minimizes error, that it prevents the interception of telegrams, and that the instruments required are far simpler than those now in use.

When interviewed on the subject, Edouard Branly, the inventor, stated that there was nothing utopian or unpractical in the idea of a system of wireless telephoning.

"It is only a natural step," he said, "from wireless telegraph. The experiments on the Prince of Monaco's boat seem quite capable of being applied practically."

Mr. Branly made it clear, however, that the claim made by the French press that distance had been abolished for sound was without any foundation; as in telephony, it is the electric waves which are transmitted, and not the sound waves. He does not think that the new means of communication will have the advantages over the ordinary wireless which are claimed for it in certain quarters.

When questions about the prospects of "television," with or without wires, M. Branly denied that he was studying the problem at present, but acknowledged that it was quite possible that, as a result of his researches, he might discover another new principle, which would give rise to an invention as startling as wireless telegraphy.

Waco, Texas—There is a probability of a motor car line being built from Waco to Mooreville, thence to Temple. Wacoans and outside parties are interested in the venture, and it is understood some preliminary work has already been done.

NEW PHONE SYSTEM.

Fort Sill, Okla.—A new central energy telephone system just completed at a cost of \$30,000, was turned over to the government and placed in operation. The plant is said to be the most complete of its size in the state. A protected underground cable from the old to the new post alone cost \$5,000. Connections will be made immediately with trunk telephone lines reaching out over Oklahoma and other states.

WORKING ON PHONE PLANS.

Port. Arthur, Texas.—R. S. Shelley of Austin and manager of the South Texas Telephone Company came in the night of the third and has been in consultation with C. G. Davidson, telephone engineer, in the matter of the intended extension of phone construction work in this city. Mr. Shelley left for Austin this morning. Mr. Davidson will be here a week or ten days arranging plans of the work.

TEXAS ELECTRIC.

The projected route of the Texas Electric Railroad is from Dallas south via Waxahachie, Hubbard, Marlin, Temple and Taylor, to Austin, with a diverging line southeast via Corsicana to Palestine. Contracts will be let within 90 days for parts of the work. J. V. Watkins is president, 502 Scollard Building, Dallas, Tex.

Lima, Peru—President Leguia, on June 16, instituted the Lima-Iquitos wireless telegraph across the Andes range. The service is perfect and there is abundant reserve power.

Chicago, Ill.—Figures compiled by the telegraph companies here show that all records for outgoing dispatches were broken the opening day of the Republican national convention. It was said that approximately one million words were handled.

Austin—A permit to do business has been granted to the Phoenix Construction Company of Hartford, Conn., capital stock, \$50,000. This company will build the power plants for the Texas Light & Power Company at Waco and other points.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1912.

To All Organized Labor of America:

Due to the rivalry and consequent antagonism existing in the carpenters' trade, by reason of the fact that two organizations of the trade, namely, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, each claiming jurisdiction over the same class of work, the situation was brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor, which, for years, through its officers and representatives has endeavored to bring about unity, co-operation or amalgamation of the two organizations, but without success.

Finally, at the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L., the Committee to which this matter was referred, recommended, and the Convention approved, that a conference between the representatives of the two organizations should be held within 90 days from the adjournment of the Convention for the purpose of arranging a basis of amalgamation. That in case of disagreement upon the terms of amalgamation, the differences should be submitted to the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for a final decision, the decision to be rendered not later than June 1, 1912. That should the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners fail to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, either by mutual agreement, or upon the terms as decided by the A. F. of L. Executive Council on or before July 1, 1912, that the charter of the Amalgamated Society should be revoked. This decision was adopted by a vote of 15,491 to 425.

For the purpose of having the organizations themselves agree upon the terms upon which amalgamation should be had, a conference was called of their respective representatives and held at the city of Washington, January 15-19, 1912.

At the outset the representatives of the Amalgamated Society declined to enter into any conference to formulate terms of amalgamation, and it required the rendering of a decision by the president of the A. F. of L. and the chairman of the Adjustment Committee of the Atlanta Convention, which made report up-

on the subject to the convention, stating definitely and emphatically that a conference must be held prior to any further action on the part of the executive council.

Instead of holding a conference as contemplated by the action of the Atlanta convention, propositions were submitted in writing, resulting in failure to reach any definite plan, since each rejected the proposition of the other.

The executive council, at its meeting in May, 1912, still believing that a conference should be held for the purpose of endeavoring to reach a conclusion upon the terms for amalgamation, invited the representatives of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society to meet in such conference, and directed that three officers of the executive council of the A. F. of L. participate in that conference to be helpful in reaching terms of amalgamation.

The representatives of the United Brotherhood appeared at the time and place for the conference. The representatives of the Amalgamated Society refused to send representatives. Hence, the conference was not held.

The secretary of the Amalgamated Society in an official communication under date of May 29, 1912, declared that it was the duty of the president and the executive council to render a decision "without any further joint conferences of the representatives of the two organizations."

Thereupon, the executive council, in conformity with the directions of the Atlanta convention decided the conditions under which the two organizations should become amalgamated. It should be said that these terms of amalgamation were broad and generous, and, in order that no effort might be left untried to bring about the desired amalgamation, the time limit for compliance was extended from July 1 to August 1, 1912.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners accepted the plan of amalgamation as decided by the executive council. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners declined to accept the plan of amalgamation.

Therefore, in accordance with the direct instruction of the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the action of the executive council in compliance therewith, the charter held by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is revoked.

By order of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor,

Yours fraternally,

Samuel Gompers,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest: Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member.....	\$1 00	Treasurer's Account Book.....	50
Seal	3 50	Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2 00	Warrant Book for R. S.....	25
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, each	1 00	Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages	1 50
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic But- tons, each	50	Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages	2 50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	2 00	Minute Book for R. S.....	75
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair	1 50	Day Book	50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00	Roll Call Book.....	50
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1 00	Obligation Cards, Double, per doz...	25
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	50	Permit Cards, per 100	50
Withdrawal Cards, with Transfer Cards, per dozen	50	Full-sized Pencil carbon for Receipt Books, per sheet	05
Application Blanks, per 100.....	50	Metal Union Labels, per 100	1 00
Extra Rituals, each.....	25		
Working Cards, per 100	50		
Officials Letter Paper, per 100....	50		
Official Envelops, per 100.....	50		
Official Notice of Arrears, per 100..	50		
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc.	5 00		
Receipt Book, (300 receipts).....	1 00		
Receipt Book, (500 receipts).....	2 00		
Receipt Book, (750 receipts).....	3 00		
Electrical Worker Subscription, per year	25		



Note—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address, Chas. P. Ford, I. S.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

Lesson V.—Electrical Machines.

38. For the purpose of procuring larger supplies of electricity than can be obtained by the rubbing of a rod of glass or shellac, electrical machines have been devised. All electrical machines consist of two parts, one for producing, the other for collecting, the electricity. Experience has shown that the quantities of + and — electrification developed by friction upon the two surfaces rubbed against one another depend on the amount of friction, upon the extent of the surfaces rubbed, and also upon the nature of the substances used. If the two substances employed are near together on the list of electrics given in Art. 5, the electrical effect of rubbing them together will not be so great as if two substances widely separated in the series are chosen. To obtain the highest effect, the most positive and the most negative of the substances convenient for the construction of a machine should be taken, and the greatest available surface of them should be subjected to friction, the moving parts having a sufficient pressure against one another compatible with the required velocity.

The earliest form of electrical machine was devised by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg, and consisted of a globe of sulphur fixed upon a spindle, and pressed with the dry surface of the hands while being made to rotate; with this he discovered the existence of electric sparks and the repulsion of similarly electrified bodies. Sir Isaac Newton replaced Von Guericke's globe of sulphur by a globe of glass. A little later the form of the machine was improved by various German electricians; Von Bose added a collector or "prime conductor," in the shape of an iron tube, supported by a person standing on cakes of resin to insulate him, or suspended by silken strings; Winckler of Leipzig substituted a leather cushion for the hand as a rubber; and Gordon of Erfurth rendered the machine more easy of construction by using a glass cylinder instead of a glass globe. The electricity was led from the excited cylinder or globe to the prime conductor by a metallic chain which hung over against the globe. A pointed collector was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the action of points. About 1760 De la Fond, Planta,

Ramsden, and Cuthbertson, constructed machines having glass plates instead of cylinders. The only important modifications introduced since their time are the substitution of ebonite for glass, and the invention of machines depending on the principles of induction and convection.

39. The Cylinder Electrical Machine.

—The Cylinder Electrical Machine, as usually constructed, consists of a glass cylinder mounted on a horizontal axis capable of being turned by a handle. Against it is pressed from behind a cushion of leather stuffed with horsehair, the surface of which is covered with a powdered amalgam of zinc or tin. A flap of silk attached to the cushion passes over the cylinder, covering its upper half. In

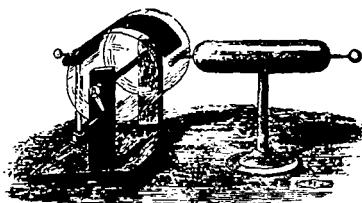


Fig. 23.

front of the cylinder stands the "prime conductor," which is made of metal, and usually of the form of an elongated cylinder with hemispherical ends, mounted upon a glass stand. At the end of the prime conductor nearest the cylinder is fixed a rod bearing a row of fine metallic spikes, resembling in form a rake; the other end usually carries a rod terminated in a brass ball or knob. The general aspect of the machine is shown in Fig. 23. When the handle is turned the friction between the glass and the amalgam-coated surface of the rubber produces a copious electrical action, electricity appearing as a + charge on the glass, leaving the rubber with a — charge. The prime conductor collects this charge by the following process:—The + charge being carried round on the glass acts inductively on the long insulated conductor, repelling a + charge to the far end; leaving the nearer end — ly charged. The effect of the row of points is to drive off in a continuous discharge — ly electrified air towards the attracting + charge upon the glass, which is neutralised thereby; the glass thus arriving at the rubber in a neutral condition ready to be again excited. This action of the points is sometimes described, though less correctly, by saying that the points collect the + electricity from the glass. If it is desired to collect also the — charge of the rubber, the cushion must be supported on an insulating stem and provided at the back with a metallic knob. This device, permitting either kind of charge to be used at will,

is due to Nairne. It is, however, more usual to use only the + charge, and to connect the rubber by a chain to "earth," so allowing the — charge to be neutralised.

40. The Plate Electrical Machine.

The Plate Machine, as its name implies, is constructed with a circular plate of glass or of ebonite, and is usually provided with two pairs of rubbers formed of double cushions, pressing the plate between them, placed at its highest and lowest point, and provided with silk flaps, each extending over a quadrant of the circle. The prime conductor is either double or curved round to meet the plate at the two ends of its horizontal diameter, and is furnished with two sets of spikes, for the same purpose as the row of points in the cylinder machine. A common form of plate machine is shown in Fig. 24. The action of the machine is, in all points of theoretical interest, the same as that of the cylinder machine. Its advantages are that a large glass plate is more easy to construct than a large glass cylinder of perfect form, and that the length along the surface of the glass between the collecting row of points and the edge of the rubber cushions is greater

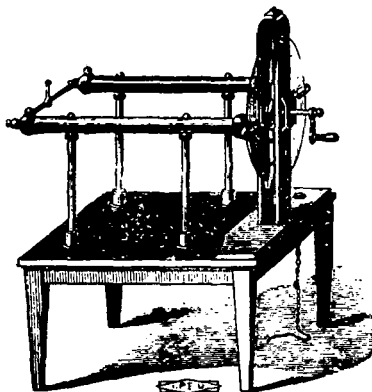


Fig. 24.

in the plate than in the cylinder for the same amount of surface exposed to friction; for, be it remarked, when the two electricities thus separated have collected to a certain extent, a discharge will take place along this surface, the length of which limits therefore the power of the machine. In a more modern form, due to Le Roy, and modified by Winter, there is but one rubber and flap, occupying a little over a quadrant of the plate, and one collector or double row of points. In Winter's machine the prime conductor consists of a ring-shaped body, for which the advantage is claimed of collecting larger quantities of electricity than the more usual sausage-shaped conductor. Whatever advantage the form may have is probably due to the curvature of its

surface being on the whole greater than that of the commoner form.

41. Electrical Amalgam.—Canton, finding glass to be highly electrified when dipped into dry mercury, suggested the employment of an amalgam of tin with mercury as a suitable substance wherewith to cover the surface of the rubbers. An amalgam of zinc is also effective; though still better is Kienmayer's amalgam, consisting of equal parts of tin and zinc, mixed while molten with twice their weight of mercury. Bisulphide of tin ("mosaic gold") may also be used. These amalgams are applied to the cushions with a little stiff grease. They serve the double purpose of conducting away the negative charge separated upon the rubber during the action of the machine, and of affording as a rubber a substance which is more powerfully negative (see list in Art. 5) than the leather or the silk of the cushion itself. Powdered graphite is also good.

42. Precautions in using Electrical Machines.—Several precautions must be observed in the use of electrical machines. Damp and dust must be scrupulously avoided. The surface of glass is hygroscopic, hence, except in the driest climates, it is necessary to warm the glass surfaces and rubbers to dissipate the film of moisture which collects. Glass stems for insulation may be varnished with a thin coat of shellac varnish or with paraffin (solid). A few drops of anhydrous paraffin (obtained by dropping a lump of sodium into a bottle of paraffin oil), applied with a bit of flannel to the previously warmed surfaces, hinders the deposit of moisture. An electrical machine which has not been used for some months will require a fresh coat of amalgam on its rubbers. These should be cleaned and warmed, a thin uniform layer of tallow or other stiff grease is spread upon them, and the amalgam, previously reduced to a fine powder, is sifted over the surface.

All points should be avoided in apparatus for frictional electricity except where they are desired, like the "collecting" spikes on the prime conductor, to let off a charge of electricity. All the rods, etc., in frictional apparatus are therefore made with knobs, so as to avoid sharp edges and points.

43. Experiments with the Electrical Machine.—With the abundant supply of electricity afforded by the electrical machine, many pleasing and instructive experiments are possible. The phenomena of attraction and repulsion can be shown upon a large scale. Fig. 25 represents a device known as the Electric chimes, in which two small brass balls hung by silk strings are set in motion and strike against the bells between which they

are hung. The two outer bells are hung by metallic wires or chains to the knob of the machine. The third bell is hung by a silk thread, but communicates with the ground by a brass chain. The balls are first attracted to the electrified outer

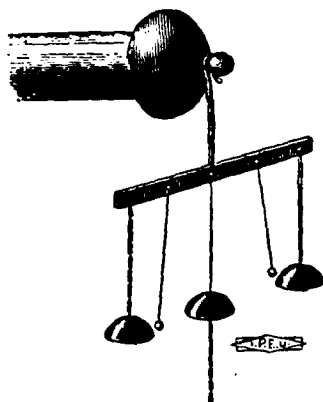


Fig. 25.

bells, then repelled, and, having discharged themselves against the uninsulated central bell, are again attracted, and so vibrate to and fro.

By another arrangement small figures or dolls cut out of pith can be made to dance up and down between a metal plate hung horizontally from the knob of the machine, and another flat plate an inch or two lower and communicating with "earth."

The effect of points in discharging electricity from the surface of a conductor may be readily proved by numerous experiments. If the machine be in good working order, and capable of giving, say, sparks four inches long when the knuckle is presented to the knob, it will be found that, on fastening a fine pointed needle to the conductor, it discharges the electricity so effectually at its point that only the shortest sparks can be drawn at the knob, while a fine jet or brush of pale

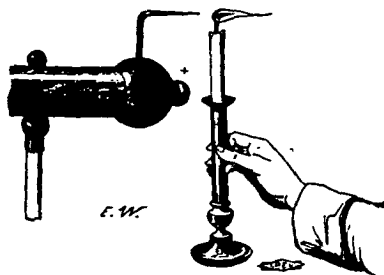


Fig. 26.

¹ Invented in 1752 by Franklin, for the purpose of warning him of the presence of atmospheric electricity, drawn from the air above his house by a pointed iron rod.

blue light will appear at the point. If a lighted taper be held in front of the point, the flame will be visibly blown aside (Fig. 26) by the streams of electrified air repelled from the point. These air-currents can be felt with the hand. They are due to a mutual repulsion between the electrified air-particles near the point and the electricity collected on the point itself. That this mutual reaction exists is proved by the electric fly orelectric reaction-mill of Hamilton (Fig. 27), which consists of a light cross of brass or straw, suspended on a pivot, and having the pointed ends bent round at right angles. When placed on the prime conductor of the machine, or joined to it by a chain, the force of repulsion between the electricity of the points and that on the air immediately in front of them drives the mill round in the direction opposite to that in which the points are bent.

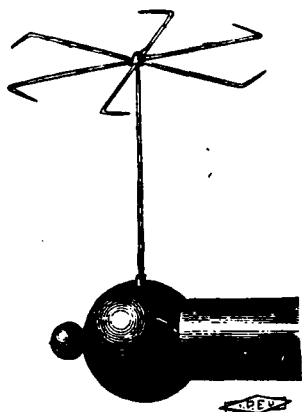


Fig. 27.

Another favourite way of exhibiting electric repulsion is by means of a doll with long hair placed on the machine; the individual hairs stand on end when the machine is worked, being repelled from the head, and from one another. A paper tassell will behave similarly if hung to the prime conductor. The most striking way of showing this phenomenon is to place a person upon a glass-legged stool, making him touch the knob of the machine; when the machine is worked, his hair, if dry, will stand on end. Sparks will pass freely between a person thus electrified and one standing upon the ground.

The sparks from the machine may be made to kindle spirits of wine or ether, placed in a metallic spoon, connected by a wire, with the nearest metallic conductor that runs into the ground. A gas jet may be lit by passing a spark to the burner from the finger of the person standing, as just described, upon an insulating stool.

44. Armstrong's Hydro-Electrical Machine.—The friction of a jet of steam issuing from a boiler, through a wooden nozzle, generates electricity. In reality it is the particles of condensed water in the jet which are directly concerned. Sir W. Armstrong, who investigated this source of electricity, constructed a powerful apparatus, known as the hydro-electrical machine (Fig. 28), capable of producing enormous quantities of elec-

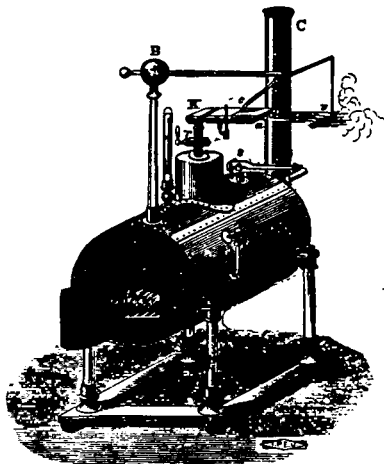


Fig. 28.

tricity, and yielding sparks five or six feet long. The collector consisted of a row of spikes, placed in the path of the steam jets issuing from the nozzles, and was supported, together with a brass ball which served as prime-conductor, upon a glass pillar. The nozzles were made of wood, perforated with a crooked passage in order to increase the friction of the jet against the sides.

45. Convection-Induction Machines.—There is another class of electrical machine, differing entirely from those we have been describing, and depending upon the employment of a small initial charge which, acting inductively, produces other charges, which are then conveyed by the moving parts of the machine to some other point where they can increase the initial charge, or furnish a supply of electricity to a suitable collector. Of such instruments the oldest is the Electrophorus of Volta, explained fully in Lesson III. Bennet, Nicholson, Darwin, and others, devised pieces of apparatus for accomplishing by mechanism that which the electrophorus accomplishes by hand. Nicholson's revolving doubler consists of a revolving apparatus, in which an insulated carrier can be brought into the presence of an electrified body, there touched for an instant to remove its repelled electricity, then carried forward with its acquired charge towards another body, to which it imparts its

charge, and which in turn acts inductively on it, giving it an opposite charge which it can convey to the first body, thus increasing its initial charge at every rotation. Similar instruments have been contrived by Varley, Sir W. Thomson (the "replenisher,"), Topley, Carre, and Holtz. The two latter are perfectly continuous in their action, and have been well described as continuous electrophori. The machine of Holtz has come into such general use as to deserve explanation.

46. **Holtz's Influence Machine.**—The action of this machine is not altogether easy to grasp, though in reality simple enough when carefully explained. The machine in its latest form consists (see Fig. 29) of two plates, one, A, fixed by its edges, the other, B, mounted on an axis, and requiring to be rotated at a high speed by a band and driving pulley. There are two holes or windows, P and P', cut at opposite points of the fixed plate. Two pieces of varnished paper, f and f', are fastened to the plate above the window on the left and below the one on the right. These pieces of paper or armatures are upon the side of the fixed plate away from the movable disc, or, as we may say, upon the back of the plate. They are provided with narrow tongues which project forward through the windows towards the movable disc, which they nearly touch with their protruding points. The disc must rotate in the opposite direction to that in which these

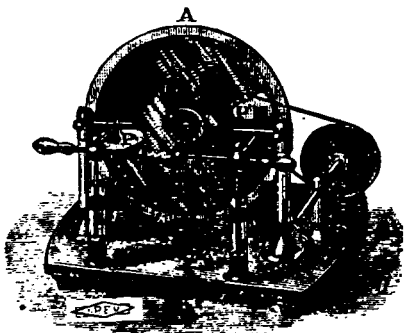


Fig. 29.

tongues point. On the front side of the moving disc, and opposite the forward edges of the two armatures, stands an oblique metal conductor, D, which need not be insulated. It has metal combs, or spikes projecting towards the disc. On the right and left, supported on insulating holders, are two horizontal metal combs, joined to two metal rods terminated with brass balls, m, n, which in this form of machine merely constitute a discharging apparatus and are not concerned in the action of the machine. In some forms of Holtz machine there is no diagonal conductor D; and as the discharging apparatus has then to serve

both functions, the balls m, n, must in these forms of machine touch one another before the machine will charge itself. To work the machine a small initial charge must be given by an electrophorus or by a rubbed glass rod, to one of the two armatures. The disc is then rapidly rotated; and it is found that after a few turns the exertion required to keep up the rotation increases greatly; at the same moment pale blue brushes of light are seen to issue from the points, and, on separating the brass balls, a torrent of brilliant sparks darts across the intervening space. The action of the machine is as follows. Suppose a small + charge to be imparted at the outset to the right armature f; this charge acts inductively across the intervening glass and air upon the comb at the lower end of the diagonal conductor D, repels electricity through D, leaving the lower points negatively electrified. These discharge negatively electrified air upon the front surface of the movable disc, while the repelled + charge passes up along D, and is discharged through the upper comb

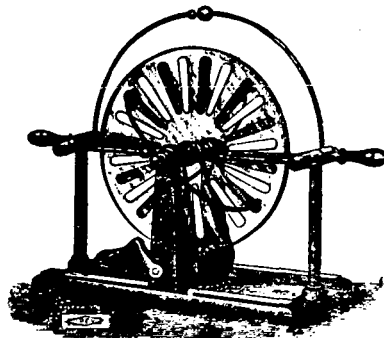


Fig. 30a.

upon the front face of the movable disc. Here it acts inductively upon the paper armature f, causing that part which is opposite the comb to be negatively charged, and repelling a + charge into its farthest part, viz., into the tongue, which slowly discharges a + charge upon the back comes over, in the direction the disc be turned round, this + charge on the back comes over, in the direction indicated by the arrow, from the left to the right side; and, when it gets opposite the right tongue, is discharged into the armature f, increasing its charge, and thereby helps that armature to act still more strongly than before. Meantime the — charge, which we saw had been induced in the left armature f, has in turn reacted on the upper comb, causing it to emit more powerful than before a + charge from its points, and drawing electricity through the diagonal rod. The combs at the two ends of this rod therefore both emit electrified streams of air, the upper one charging the upper portion

of the front of the rotating disc positively, the lower one charging the lower portion of the disc negatively. The back of the rotating disc is at the same time similarly charged; and the charges carried round on the back surface serve to increase the charges on the two armatures. Hence a very small initial charge is speedily raised to a maximum, the limit being reached when the electrification of the armatures is so great that the leakage of electricity at their surface equals the gain by induction and convection. The charges let off by the spikes of the diagonal conductor upon the front surface of the moving disc are carried round and discharged into the right and left conductors of the discharging apparatus, by means of the horizontal combs which collect the charges exactly as explained on p. 43. Two small Leyden jars are usually added to increase the density of the sparks that pass between m and n .

In some recent Holtz machines, a number of rotating discs fixed upon one common axis are employed, and the whole is enclosed in a glass case to prevent access of damp. A small disc of ebonite is now usually fixed to the axis, and provided with a rubber in order to keep up the initial charge. Holtz has lately constructed a machine with thirty-two plates.

Mascart has shown the interesting fact that the Holtz machine is reversible in its action; that is to say, that if a continuous supply of the two electricities (furnished by another machine) be communicated to the armatures, the movable plate will be thereby set in rotation, and will turn in an opposite sense.

Righi has shown that a Holtz machine can yield a continuous current like a voltaic battery, the strength of the current being nearly proportional to the velocity of rotation. It was found that the electromotive force of a machine was equal to that of 52,000 Daniell's cells, or nearly 53,000 volts, at all speeds. The resistance, when the machine made 120 revolutions per minute, was 2180 million ohms; but only 646 million ohms when making 450 revolutions per minute.

Voss has lately constructed a simple machine very like Fig. 29, but on Topley's plan, having small metallic buttons affixed to the front of the rotating plate, these buttons being lightly touched, while rotating, by small metal brushes fixed upon the combs, thus providing by friction a minute initial charge. In this machine there are no windows, but small metal arms attached to the paper armatures and furnished with small brushes of metal foil are brought round to the front of the rotating plate, and touch the buttons as they pass. The buttons therefore act as carriers of charges that are

induced in them by their being touched whilst under inductive influence.

46 (bis). **Wimshurst's Influence Machine.**—Still more recent is the machine of Wimshurst (Fig. 29a) in which the two plates rotate in opposite directions. Each plate has a series of small slips of thin metal foil upon it, which served both as carriers and as armatures. There are two uninsulated diagonal conductors at the front and back; and two insulated collecting combs at the right and left, connected with a discharging apparatus. Each little carrier is touched by an uninsulated brush as it passes opposite the charged carrier of the other disc, and each thereby has a charge induced in it which it carries over to the collecting comb on the right or left.

SAY SOMETHING GOOD.

Pick out the folks you like the least, and watch 'em for a while,
They never waste a kindly word, they never waste a smile;
They criticize their fellow men at every chance they get,
They never found a human just to suit their fancy yet.
From them I guess you'd learn some things if they were pointed out,
Some things that every one of us should know a lot about.
When someone "knocks" a brother, pass around the loving cup,
Say something good about him, if you have to make it up.
It's safe to say that every man that God made holds trace of good,
That he would fain exhibit to his fellows if he could;
The kindly deeds in many a soul are hibernated there,
Awaiting the encouragement of other souls that dare
To shove the best that's in them and a move
Would start the whole world running in a hopeful, helpful groove.
Say something good to paralyze the "knocker" on the spot—
Speak kindly of his victim, if you know the man or not.
In speaking of a person's faults, pray don't forget your own;
Remember, those with homes of glass should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do but talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home and from that point begin,
Then let us all when we commence to slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do to those we little know.
Remember, curses, sometimes, like our chickens, "roost at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until we have none of our own. —Exchange.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (e) Cranemen. |
| (b) Linemen. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (c) Inside. | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (h) Shopmen. |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. | |

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 6440 Maple Ave.; Vice President, Jas. B. Price, 3316 Laclede Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska Ave.; Recording Secretary, A. Schading, 3332 Ohio Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Loepker, 2608 St. Louis Ave.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 178 Ridenow avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Financial Secretary, G. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.

(b) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James F. Slattey, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice President, Thomas Anglim, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgway Ave.; Treasurer, James Sharp, 234 N. State St.

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No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at 8 p. m. at 200 East 45th street. President, T. E. McCoy, 163 India street, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thorsden, 605 East 138th street, New York City; Recording Secretary, P. L. Reeves, 471 Chauncey street, Brooklyn; Treasurer, J. C. Fischer, 2322 Tilden avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

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(b) and (c) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Federation Hall, 309 Wabash St. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Holmes, 377 Aurora Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. F. Thoeneman, 1111 Goff Ave.; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Richmond Hall, 3rd avenue South and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d avenue, south; Financial Secretary, Andy Peterson, 700 Erie street, southeast; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43d avenue, south; Treasurer—A. M. Aune, 4210 32d avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman St.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 1409 Missouri Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville Ave.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 208 S. Jefferson St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Moose Hall, Superior Ave. President, R. C. Scaife, 850 E. 105th St.; Vice President, W. J. Kavanagh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, J. Hiltcheittel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Hart, 502 Superior Bldg., Superior Ave.; Treasurer, A. D. Shiland, 10809 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Marimack St.; Vice President, J. A. Pellegrini, 328 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th St.; Vice President, Daniel F. Cahill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Recording Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.

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(a) No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, 841 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 137 E. 4th St.; Vice President, Joseph Higgins, 118 E. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 908 E. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Robert Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grulick, 139 E. 4th St.

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(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Recording Secretary, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles.

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No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Room 40, 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. J. Williamson, Box 188, Englewood; Vice President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion St.; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 S. Charleson St.; Treasurer, R. H. Hamel.

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(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday at Red Men's Wigwam, Central Ave. President, C. P. Ball, 402 Central Ave.; Vice President, T. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 14½ Auburn Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weissgauer 130 N. Ferry street; Vice-President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonusbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

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(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall. E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President,

George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

No. 100, Fresno, Cal.—President, T. C. Vickers, box 309; Vice-President, F. S. Thomas, box 309; Financial Secretary, Geo. Glass, box 309; Recording Secretary, B. Greenwood, box 309; Treasurer, H. Courtright, box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Elected July 1st, 1912—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St. President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Wells' Memorial Bldg., 987 Washington St. President, Michael Birmingham, 33 Brackett St., Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 29 Morse St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard Allen, 725 Sixth St., S. Boston; Recording Secretary, William Warren, 991 Watertown St., West Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, William D. Hubbard, 19 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

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(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Friday at Engineers' Hall, Franklin and Harrison Sts. President, R. E. Andrews, P. O. Box 610; Financial Secretary, F. M. Jolly, Box 662; Recording Secretary, F. C. Owens, Pen Tel. Co.; Treasurer, B. W. Gully, Box 610.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168

Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

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(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Arthur Loder, 84 California avenue.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Arthur Loder, 84 California Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Egal Hall at 417 Jay street. President, Theo E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 North 9th street; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, Aug. Freenark, 1247 LaCrosse street; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago street.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Friday night over Stag saloon, 2007½ 3rd avenue. President, W. C. Slaughter, box 203, Birmingham, Ala.; Vice-President, J. G. Cardwell, box 205 Birmingham, Ala.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood avenue, East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, box 205, Birmingham, Ala.; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, box 205 Birmingham, Ala.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Greaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 782 State St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, 43 Barrett St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Kraeuter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 P. M. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somerville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice President, A. F. Blakeney, 108 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Packard St.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Packard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim street.

(a) No. 152, Hillsboro, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month at Armory Hall, S. Main St. President, F. W. Robertson, 1031 S. Seward St.; Vice President, Morrison Greener, 235 N. Hamilton; Financial Secretary, Earl Clow, 120 North Hamilton, Hillsboro; Recording Secretary, Robert E. Suits, 303 N. Welch St., Hillsboro; Treasurer, C. A. Forehand, 637 Anna St., Hillsboro.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 521 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—President, Frank Schulze, 96 West Court St.; Vice President, George Francourse, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Beirman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. C. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Financial Secretary, J. Orrell, Box 102, Sta. A.

(c) No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay St. President, William S. Norton, City Electric Light Plant, Main St.; Vice President, J. D. Farris, 1024 Laura St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 East Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, O. T. Pledger, 1824 Albert St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 215 E. Ashley St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Old Elks' Hall, 118 Main St. President, R. O. Farmer, 162 N. Chambers; Vice President, H. B. Armes, 110 Garfield; Financial Secretary, G. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, C. L. McCulloch, 62 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, W. C. Gordon, 247 E. Ferris.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg. 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 62

Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebmood, 14 Financial Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst S. Mitchell, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrmon, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday night at A. O. H. hall, South Tejon street. President, Frank Manley, 130 East street. Vice President, Mr. Craighead, 322 Huerfano; Financial Secretary, D. J. El. East St. Vrain; Recording Secretary, Ernest S. Kins, 518 North Spruce street; Recording Secretary, T. P. Hendrickson, 323 South Cascade. Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care Elks club.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Ashland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 246, Steubenville, Ohio—President, D. C. Hartford, Steubenville, Ohio; Financial Secretary, C. Thompson, 111 East 8th St.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 246 State St. President, M. J. Schultes, 474 Hulet St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. G. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, I. Heuck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seeley, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. P. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Bldg., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowell street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.

No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave. N.

(e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox

Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at No. 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane, Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince street.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl, 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 16 S. 5th St. President, C. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave. N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 S. 7th St.; Financial Secretary, E. M. Stanchfield, 423 10th St. S.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave. S.; Treasurer, E. E. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Ave.; Business Agent, W. E. Kenney, 36 S. 6th St.

No. 303, St. Catherine's, Ont., Can.—President, Albert Lepage; Vice President, Robert Jones; Financial Secretary, J. Chas. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, J. E. Arnold, 437 Greenlawn avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Braun, 212 W. 4th street.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mexico—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at 116½ West Central avenue. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Arno; Financial Secretary, Earl Gray, 1015 Williams avenue; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 South Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 South First street.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lathrop street; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio—Meets every Monday at Machinists' Hall, 83 E. 3rd St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H.

Tobias, 226 Green St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(g) No. 355, Ft. Worth, Texas—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Labor Temple. President, W. S. Turnpaugh, Healy Theatre; Vice President, D. B. Dodd, Phillips Theatre; Financial Secretary, Jos. H. M. Smith, 203½ Main street, Room 6; Recording Secretary, Ernest Royer, 214 W. Bluff street; Treasurer, S. A. Austin, Venice Theatre.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union Hall, 146 Smith street. President, Norris M. Terwilliger, 86 Bayard street, New Brunswick, N. J.; Vice-President, Thos. Toolin, 212 Madison avenue; Financial Secretary, Edward Moran, Avenel, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Rudolph L. Schuck, 558 Amboy avenue; Treasurer, John K. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazlewood avenue, Rahway, N. J.

fourth Fridays at Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick's street. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. H. White, Box 1012.

(C) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Friday night at Germania Hall, 107 West Jefferson street. President, Harry A. Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort avenue; Vice President, Wm. J. Busam, Fontaine Ferry Park; Financial Secretary,

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and tary, Ernest L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery avenue; Recording Secretary, G. E. Blakely, 2106 Wilson street; Treasurer, H. F. Kerweese, 200 East Gray.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard avenue; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 West Avers avenue; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Scales Building, South 2d St. President, C. N. Sparks, Southern Hotel; Vice President, M. F. Thompson, 2005 Denison St.; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Frank Stephens, Southern Hotel; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(a) No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—Meets first Saturday night of each month over Royal National Bank, Spring street. President, O. T. Adams, 514 Casonica street; Financial Secretary, J. T. Brown, 15 Queen street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Parkhill, Louisiana street; Treasurer, C. F. Pittman, General Delivery.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Remsen Bldg., 111 Adee street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, general delivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice-President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkeley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday in Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Geo. Graf, 55 Blucker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks' Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Boro. Bronx, New York City.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 106½ S. 6th street. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring street; Vice-President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 839 S. W. Grand avenue; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe street.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 South Church street; Vice-President, Chas. Kaveney, 743 Nott street; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect street; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplan.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Federation Hall, South side square. President, J. K. Towey, Carlinville, Ill.; Vice-President, W. E. Bown, Carlinville, Ill.; Financial Secretary, H. Bowyer, Carlinville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fraser, Carlinville, Ill.; Treasurer, Robt. Percy, Carlinville, Ill.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 17 Orchard St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, South Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets Wednesday at 233 Old Board of Trade, Maryland and Capitol Ave. President H. O. Ruebeck, 23 Old Board of Trade; Vice President, Alfred Jacobs, 23 Old Board of Trade; Financial Secretary, H. E. Courtot, also Business Agent, 23 Old Board of Trade; Recording Secretary, Ernest Messler, 23 Old Board of Trade; Treasurer, Dan Brennan, 23 Old Board of Trade.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month, executive board every Thursday at Wiggins Hall, North Broadway. President, William Parslow, Clift street, Yonkers; Vice-President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place, Yonkers; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 222 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers; Recording Secretary, John E. Hillman, 136 Morningside avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Texas—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 311½ Tremont. President, H. J. Aymes, 2263½ Church St.; Vice President, Thos J. Kennedy, 907 Market St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Permitter, 1805 Ave. M; Treasurer, Chris Olsen, 1527 Mechanic St.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 East 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie street.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 104 Washington Ave. S. President, Tom Ryan, 500 5th Ave. S.; Vice President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave. S.; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th Ave. S.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Meyerelles, 1500 3rd Ave. S., Flat 4; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicolet.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month at Donahue Bldg., on State St. President, William Sheffield, 211 Harrison Ave.; Vice President, Fred Specken, 540 Schenectady St.; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Lester, 919 Campbell Ave.; Recording Secretary, Edward Hayes, 10 Fuller St.; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third St.

(h) No. Sub.-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3rd street. Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonold, 294 High St.; Vice President, James Myolt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthianias, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets every Monday evening at B. T. C. Hall, Hunter square. President, J. T. Woods, 1434 S. Eldorado; Vice-President, F. C. Bolen, 504 N. Stanislaw; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Glass, 845 E. Main; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursday nights at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 East 14th street; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit avenue; Recording Secretary, August J. Pietzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice-President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettlewell, 231 D street; Vice-President, E. Kappenman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at B. L. C. Hall, B St. President, Paul Ferrea, San Mateo, Calif.; Vice-President, A. S. Moore; Financial Secretary, H. F. Magee, 134 North C St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice-President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford street. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 477 Bay street, Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vin-ton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co. Vice-President, Wm. Alligeir, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenihan, 403 Paige St.; Financial Secretary, W. O'Malley, 127 3rd Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. F. O'Malley.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

(e) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m. at Heyl Block, Central avenue. President, A. T. Johnson, 311 Leopard street; Vice-President, Ernest Lavondski, 46 Jenet street; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 184 West Main street, Fredonia, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth street; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzak, 91 Lake street.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice-President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortopel Rd.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Spark's Hall, 712 E. Broad St. President, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave. and Brookland Park; Vice-President, H. J. Stone, 2126 Chaffin St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Miller, 2311½ M St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Bullington, 903 Haynes Ave. Brookland Park; Treasurer, L. R. Warimer, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Aloysius Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

No. 669, Salina, Kans.—Financial Secretary, A. M. Danielson, 416 S. 7th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice-President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday, 8 P. M., I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice-President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, C. H. Feige, Box 8; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelly, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Wool-nough, Box 8.

(f) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyseum, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surpass, 2625 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Howard Moffman, P. O. Box 70, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. Beber, 1230 Harold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Strivet House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice-President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Samuel Ardel, 1319 Hoe Ave.; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Altman, 1309 Willow street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Risinger, 1226 South 3rd street.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Cailier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, Walker, 222 State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelps street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(c) No. 695, St. Joe, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer, W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the Beaver block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice President, J. B. Marsh, 337 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. J. Dowling, 121 N. Boulevard.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Gary Hotel, Broadway street. President, R. O. Stiles, box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan street, Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, H. G. Wesbecher, 1720 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe, Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Team Drivers' Hall, Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School St. Engine House; Vice President, Rodrick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester D. Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, John Follenshee, 50 Western Ave.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave.—President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Ampler, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street, Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher,

Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co., Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Duell, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Coward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thurs. day at Theviot's Hall, S. 8th St. President, H. Roberts, 1702 East Oak St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel, S. 7th St.

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Providence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington Ave.

No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main St. President, Alfred Asher, 5 Eastern Ave.; Vice President, Angus McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, Ralph Mooney, 24 Armory St.; Recording Secretary, Edwards O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasurer, John Burke, Fruit St.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Assembly Building Trades Hall, 229 Washington St. President, 3226 Calumet Ave.; Vice President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine St.; Financial Secretary, Sam Holman, 134 N. 53d Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart St.; Treasurer, Wm. Dettman, 1806 Washtenaw Ave.

(a) No. 714, Charleston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Owls' Hall, 66 Main St. Charleston. President, D. M. Hastings, 441 Ferry St., Everett, Mass.; Vice President, W. H. Hooper, 182 Chelsea St., Charleston, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 3 Naliant Ave., Revere, Mass.; Treasurer, J. A. Fisher, 17 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

(a) No. 715, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets first and third Thursdays in each month at Union Hall, Court House St., corner Monroe and Hight. President, Chas. Nordman, 112 Jefferson St.; Vice President, C. E. Martin, 810 Broadway St.; Financial Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Recording Secretary, Paul E. Riesenbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Treasurer, J. W. Case, 610 E. Miller St.

No. 716, Houston, Texas—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress street. President, E. A. Shoults, 1211 Texas avenue; Vice President, E. H. Davis, 706 Rush; Financial Secretary, J. A. Kiebler, 415 Benz Bldg.; Recording Secretary, S. E. Slocum, 820 Rice street.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Wells' Memorial Building, Washington St. President, A. M. McGinley, 89 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Kk.—Meets first and third Mondays nights in Central Labor Hall, 3d St. and Broadway. President, W. G. Cochran, 618 Tennessee St.; Vice President, George Grim, 718 South Eleventh St.; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 South 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 429 S. 3rd St.; Treasurer, George B. Brown, 502 S. 6th St.

(c) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Friday of every month at Elm and Amherst streets. President, Wm. P. Michi, 75 Boynton street; Vice President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech street; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas street; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln street; Treasurer, Albert Miville, 325 Central street.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—President, G. F. Little, 409 Reed street; Vice-President, Harve B. Pilcher, 841 West Coates street; Financial Secretary, Given Victor, 109 Williams street; Recording Secretary, Harry Soloman, 641 North

Ault street; Treasurer, J. F. Walker, 109 Williams street.

(c) No. 721, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Monday nights at 121½ South Travis street. President, C. F. Smith, 223 East Jones street; Vice-President, E. B. Turner, 609 South Walnut; Financial Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Recording Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Treasurer, W. E. Kolb, 611 South Montgomery street.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Central Hall at 7 Church street. President, Burt Weymer, 56 Henry street; Vice President, Walter I. Hires, 1010 Campbell avenue, West Haven; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Hires, 229 Spring street, West Haven; Recording Secretary, Earl F. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Robinson, 117 Greenwich avenue.